FLEET, 1886.

	Flour. Bbls.	Value.	Total Value.	Distributed By.
			$3,435	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			47,000	C Cæsar & Co.
			79,800	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			34,357	Gibson, Guthrie & Co.
			36,427	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			25,117	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			13,902	Allen & Lewis.
			34,000	C Cæsar & Co.
			41,097	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			35,050	C Cæsar & Co.
			16,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			51,400	C Cæsar & Co.
12,970	44,988		84,862	Portland Flouring Mills Co.
			45,200	Portland Flouring Mills Co.
			58,200	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			18,000	C Cæsar & Co.
11,445	42,348		42,200	C Cæsar & Co.
			37,240	Portland Flouring Mills Co.
			26,000	C Cæsar & Co.
17,548	71,324		71,424	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
42,270	156,198			
			23,796	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			47,000	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			48,000	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			48,629	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			42,907	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			46,200	C Cæsar & Co.
			30,000	Portland Flouring Mills Co.
			31,000	C Cæsar & Co.
			17,000	C Cæsar & Co.
			54,000	C Cæsar & Co.
				115,522
			454,971	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			50,000	Meyer, Wilson & Co.
			29,188	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
24,949	88,179		88,179	Portland Flouring Mills Co.
			78,853	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			41,252	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			29,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			47,200	C Cæsar & Co.
			37,325	Allen & Lewis.
			31,100	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			34,511	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			15,500	C Cæsar & Co.
9,207	41,350		41,350	McDonald & Schwabacher.
			41,200	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			27,419	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			24,000	C Cæsar & Co.
18,230	66,028		85,628	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			30,657	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
53,046	200,146		345,568	
			54,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			56,551	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			40,000	C Cæsar & Co.
29,139	118,000		160,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			41,300	C Cæsar & Co.
17,528	66,855		67,355	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			51,000	C Cæsar & Co.
46,967	174,855		350,175	
15,800	240,000		240,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			36,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
17,575	64,728		86,700	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			66,300	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			50,000	C Cæsar & Co.
18,464	68,160		68,160	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
15,625	54,626		54,626	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
16,793	58,040		58,040	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			8,457	Meyer, Wilson & Co.
			21,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
70,290	178,256		357,393	
16,005	165,167		365,167	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			9,857	Meyer, Wilson & Co.
			52,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			48,000	C Cæsar & Co.
18,008	65,187		154,017	
3,080	812,225		820,705	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			31,700	C Cæsar & Co.
			48,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
22,353	79,984		79,984	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			34,700	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
17,295	69,180		69,180	Portland Flouring Mills Co.
			24,800	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			34,300	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			51,200	C Cæsar & Co.
43,786	153,209		375,039	
1,515	6,561		$53,600	C Cæsar & Co.
			20,398	Meyer, Wilson & Co.
			61,872	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			32,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			45,100	C Cæsar & Co.
			48,000	C Cæsar & Co.
14,000	61,000		61,000	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			41,711	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			34,197	Meyer, Wilson & Co.
			56,279	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			49,000	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			23,462	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			49,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
17,220	64,878		64,878	Portland Flouring Mills Co.
			39,000	C Cæsar & Co.
			29,200	C Cæsar & Co.
			44,000	C Cæsar & Co.
			51,700	C Cæsar & Co.
18,816	70,459		816,125	
			$38,731	Steel & Co.
			46,462	C Cæsar & Co.
20,470	74,868		74,868	Portland Flouring Mills Co.
			76,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			58,320	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			26,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			40,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			34,776	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			58,000	Portland Flouring Mills Co.
			36,000	C Cæsar & Co.
16,581	58,650		58,650	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			44,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			50,500	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			14,000	C Cæsar & Co.
			47,372	Reid & Co., Agents.
10,800	38,500		38,070	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			14,000	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			55,000	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
10,500	55,000		44,200	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			40,252	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
14,475	49,260		66,750	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			54,000	C Cæsar & Co.
78,032	289,948		937,413	
			$38,800	C Cæsar & Co.
			55,800	C Cæsar & Co.
			43,962	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			16,248	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			15,728	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
13,702	54,808		54,808	Portland Flouring Mills Co.
			40,168	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			25,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			52,200	C Cæsar & Co.
			66,200	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.
			1,000	Balfour, Guthrie & Co.
			51,700	C Cæsar & Co.
16,950	63,552		484,768	Gibson, Quackenbush & Co.

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The Sunday Oregonian.

VOL. VI. NO. 5. THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1887. PRICE TEN CENTS.

WASHINGTON LETTERS.

The South and its Overwhelming Democratic Majorities.

Senator Mitchell—Dolph and his Chairmanship—The Next Portland Postoffice—Personal Notes.

[Correspondence Sunday Oregonian.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24.—As this week I looked from the gallery of the house of representatives upon the members on the floor busily and mentally counted the members who pledged to their farms, offices and families—as I looked on the faces of men whose faces were in the land of roses, of orange groves and sunshine—there came again and again the thought of the solid South. It had never before had these words presented to me with such clearness and force. I asked myself the question: "Do we realize the strength of meaning contained in the words, if ever realized, have we not forgotten?" One-half the world or more calls these states threadbare. They are threadbare. However, but like the threadbare garments of a body. No matter how tattered and torn may be, there is yet behind the blood, bone and muscle of living men.

OVERWHELMING MAJORITIES.

In the course of the figure an application. A letter who was received by a few of the members from its southland for the present session there. In a prominent seat alongside the speaker, sits the cottonplanter, the representative of South Carolina, whose constituency is the second district. The vote that he received in 1880 for his republican opponent was 138 scattering—eleven balloted immediately to his left sits Perry Belmont, who received the startling majority of 8,000 votes against 81 scattering. Mr. Belmont was considered so hopelessly democratic that the republicans did not nominate a candidate against him. Directly in front of the hall, surrounded by members whose seats by majorities are in no danger line, sits John Mason Wilkinson, of the sixth Alabama district, whose majority in the first congress, was 10,182. It was the first time the district had ever chosen to organize in opposition to the democratic party, but to the party which he and his entire vote against him being 1,115.

The returns received by several of Georgia's districts make interesting reading. For instance, in the first district Turner received 7828 votes; in the fifth district Blount received 7922; for Speer received 8137. So far as reports of congressional committees show, not a single ballot cast against one of the members of this interesting Southern trio.

THE TEXAS MAJORITIES.

But Texas, the biggest state in the union, the biggest democratic majority coming with the first district comes from Houston, who received a majority against an insignificant 15; and the second term. Reagan, the able and republic member from the Austin district, he was less fortunate, but he was elected to the 45 to 1. Jones, of the third district, running the second term, Evans elected by a majority number of 23,504, votes against his republican opponent and 149 scattering. These, he had enough to bear in mind that these figures are official. In regard to the fourth district, represented by Mr. Culberson, who received 23,165 votes against no opposition. For the fifth district, the Hon. Timothy Independent Throckmorton, who last session proclaimed, "I never enter the White House unless Cleveland is president." This year, to be a candidate for a seat in congress. The records state, however, on account of long-continued illness that he is growing to be feeble administration has been conducted in accordance with his views, it is to presume that he would have been a candidate for another term. For instance the ballots counted for Throckmorton, 331 scattering.

Of the Texas delegation, six Samuel Lanham of the seventh district, the man who received the largest number of counties against any member of congress. Lanham is now in his second term, but five vote was cast in 23,735 with but 184 for his opponent. Thus might these comparisons be continued.

THE REPUBLICAN ARGUMENT.

It is rightly too, that a pure ballot is to be secured where the strength of the two parties is nearest equal. Dartmouth colleges, especially, and other colleges; to a comparative degree, substance, as follows, were it not for the fact that the nation is prosperous, I would, however, be more and more progressive were it not for the politics of its administration. Parties Rise and fall is the working continued office-holding class; such wise breeds stagnation; it is apt to breed corruption. Change is a better man, for being followed. Their eyes and tongues in their act as checks. It is so therefore give us a change." Congress was thought unwillingly, but they took upon what has been and found unbiased eye, must acknowledge that governmental branches a temporary produced beneficent results. Arguments were then considered by the entire nation, why are they not applicable to a party? Facts are cited in two or three other branches. He is fortunate enough to hold the rank of first lieutenant in a corps of cadets numbering 170.

AN OREGONIAN IN NEW ENGLAND.

D. W. Stearns, of Oakland, Or., came down here from New York on the 20th, and returned the 23d. Since leaving Oregon in October Mr. and Mrs. Stearns have spent most of their time in New England, and especially in New Hampshire. After a week's stay in New York, visiting Mr. Stearns's sister, they will proceed to Wisconsin to visit another sister, and thence will probably return to Oregon, reaching there some time in February.

"What changes, Mr. Stearns, were the most striking to you in your New England trip?"

"The growth of the small towns. The population of the agricultural portions is really less than when I left for Oregon thirty-three years ago. Everybody has left the farms. Town villages have become towns; the towns, cities."

"And the cause of this?"

"Manufactures. People had to live. They were starving to death on the rocky farms, and so were obliged to enter the factories. Once in they found they could live easier and better than on the old homesteads, therefore they stayed. They helped to build up the manufactures, and the manufactures saved the country."

"Do you think that Oregon—"

"Yes, sir, I do. The very industries it ought to have, must have, to make it a stable country—manufactories."

T. C. JUDKINS.

The Pan-Electric Job.

New York Sun, Dem.

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In further explanation of the telegraphic item about the chairmanship of senate committees it may be said: The committee on claims is generally regarded in the senate as a higher committee than the committee on coast defense, from the fact that it deals with a mass of business, good, bad and medium, while the business of the latter committee, so far as amount is concerned, amounts to but little. For this reason the former is provided with a large committee room and an annual clerk; the latter with an undesirable room and a clerk for only the period of the session. The work of the claims committee, however, is comparative drudgery, and is scarcely known outside the halls of legislation; that of the latter is of national importance, although as yet no tangible results have been effected. If a chairman of this committee could devise a plan by which a lethargical congress could be induced to appropriate money to protect our defenseless coasts, he would become known the nation over as an instrument of a good and mighty deed. From the study that Mr. Dolph, as chairman, has heretofore given this subject, it is thought that he is as well, if not better informed thereon, than any other member of the senate, and Oregonians generally will doubtless be pleased with his action in not accepting the republican caucus nomination for chairman of the claims committee. The conveniences of a commodious room led him at first to favorably consider the change.

PORTLAND AND EAST PORTLAND.

In submitting an amendment intended to be proposed to the sundry civil bill appropriating $350,000 for the construction of a public building at Portland, Mr. Dolph's thought was this: If other senators submit like amendments for public buildings in their states, the committee on appropriations will doubtless favorably consider them, and make provision for the necessary appropriations in the sundry civil bill. If, however, his amendment is the only one submitted, it will doubtless not receive favorable action, for, as there are other senators who are equally desirous of appropriations for such buildings, the committee will probably hold that the methods adopted by the majority of the senators to secure favorable legislation, ought to be pursued by all.

Senator Dolph requests that any person having in mind facts, statistics or suggestions bearing upon the proposed establishment of an assay office at Portland, will please communicate with him, in order that he may submit the information to the proper senate committee for its consideration.

With regard to the applicants for the East Portland postoffice, it may be said that it is sufficiently learned, but from sources that seem to leave no doubt as to the facts, that the next postmaster, or postmistress, will be Miss Blanch McCooke. Gen. W. T. Sherman called on the postmaster-general in person and asked for her appointment, as a personal favor to him, she being competent, and a daughter of one of his former staff officers. It is learned that Vilas, looking over papers on file, Mr. Vilas told the general that Miss McCooke should be appointed.

NOTES.

J. C. Breckenridge, surveyor-general of Washington territory, left here the 21st inst. to spend the holidays with relatives in Louisville, Kentucky. He expects to return here Jan. 3.

Frank T. Dodge, of Portland, has been in the city two or three days. Yesterday he went down the Potomac to Mount Vernon to spend the day with his brother.

On the 2d inst. D. H. Wheeler, of Portland and Eugene, having satisfactorily served out his six months' probation as a clerk in the treasury department, was given a permanent appointment. His salary still remains at $1200. He is employed in the bounty and pay division of the second auditor's office.

M. E. Crosby, a member of the Astoria board of trade, spent one or two days in the city this week. He is on his way to Memphis, Tennessee, to visit his old home.

R. M. Turner, a cadet at the Oxford military academy, is expected here next week on a short visit. He is a son of J. H. Turner, of Pendleton.

C. M. Carter, formerly of Portland, reports business with him to be in good condition. He made a business trip to New York last week.

A local paper of last Sunday contains the following: One of the handsomest ornaments seen this season in society is the brooch worn by Miss Agnes Dolph. On a large oval of ivory is an exquisitely-painted portrait of the Duchess of Marlborough. This gem, which has been in Gabbesborough. This gem, which has been in the possession of Mrs. Dolph for some time, was mounted as a corsage pin during her recent visit to Paris, the outer rim formed by a circle of large brilliants.

George S. Abell, who is attending the military academy at Oxford, Maryland, will spend Christmas in Boston with his sister, Mrs. W. H. Dall. He is reported unable to a pass examination was spent partly at Oxford and partly on a ship in a cruise on the Chesapeake bay. While at Yorktown, Virginia, he was given the opportunity of dancing in the mansion once used by Cornwallis as his headquarters. During the present term he has stood at the head of his class in literature and has received as high marking as any other cadet in two or three other branches. He is fortunate enough to hold the rank of first lieutenant in a corps of cadets numbering 170.

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GRANT IN PEACE.

An Interesting Description of the General's Home Life.

The Influence of Mrs. Grant—Nellie Grant's Visit to England—The General's Passion for His Children Shown in Death.

NO. XXX.

[Written for The Sunday Oregonian.]

I first saw Grant at Nashville, soon after the battle of Chattanooga; his wife and his youngest child were with him, and this was typical of all I knew of him. It is hard for me to think of him apart from his family. All through the war Mrs. Grant visited him whenever he remained for a while in a town, and even in the field she often shared his tent or cabin when the armies were not engaged in active operations. In 1877 I wrote to him asking for information in regard to her visits to aid in my history of the campaign, and he answered from Paris:

NELLIE GRANT'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

I left his side after the first months of the presidency, and saw little of him for the next seven years, but I met all of his children in Europe, the daughter first. She was then just seventeen, the sweetest, most natural, delightful of American maidens. She was received almost as a princess in England. General Schenck was American minister at the time, and he determined that the daughter of the president should be treated with respect according to English rules. He called on the minister for foreign affairs and announced that the daughter of the president of the United States had arrived in London. In a day or two the foreign secretary replied that the lord chamberlain had informed him that her majesty would be happy to receive Miss Grant at a private audience at Buckingham palace, together with the lady who was accompanying her, and minister of the United States.

Now "Nellie Grant," as the country called her, had been sent abroad by her mother to take her out of the way of half-grown admirers; she had never worn a long gown in her life until she arrived in England, but as the president's daughter, she was the object of a very natural attention. Mr. Borie, the recent secretary of the navy, was going to Europe with his wife, and Mrs. Grant asked Mrs. Borie to take "Nellie" with her. It was a great favor on Mrs. Borie's part, but she was happy to consent. She thought, however, she was to take a school girl, and she found she had a half-fledged princess on her hands. She did not want to go to Buckingham palace, and asked if the daughter of the minister could not accompany Miss Grant. But the queen had not invited these young ladies, and they could not suggest themselves. Then Mrs. Borie had no gowns fit to wear at court, and her difficulties were overcome, and she went to the palace like a lady "in attendance" on the little girl she had expected to chaperone.

I gave mademoiselle a garden party while she was in London, and was delighted with her ease and self-possession. She stood by my side and smiled with democratic impartiality at princes and marchionesses as they made her the same courtesy they made to royalty; the higher their own rank the more profound the prostration they performed.

ENGAGED TO SARTORIS.

On the return voyage, the young lady met her fate. Mr. and Mrs. Borie were both ill and kept their staterooms while Miss Nellie remained on deck. There she fell in with a young Englishman, and before they reached America the mischief had been done that she was sent to Europe to avoid. "Nellie Grant" was engaged—and to an Englishman. Sartoris told me how he asked General Grant for the young lady's hand. With all the awe of an Englishman for the head of state, he was invited to dinner at the White House, knowing what he was expected of him. After dinner the president led him to the billiard-room and offered him a cigar. "Thed," said Sartoris, "I knew my time had come. I waited and hoped the president would help me, but not a word did he say. He sat silent, looking at me. I hesitated, and finally, all confused, we thought I almost sank through the floor. Finally, I exclaimed in desperation—"Mr. President, I want to marry your daughter." It took a bold man to say that to General Grant, but doubtless the boldness recommended him, for Sartoris carried away the prize.

His mother, Adelaide Kemble Sartoris, said something to me once which, as she is dead, I may repeat; it shows the English notions so completely.

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But in those early years during the war and the first portion of his presidency, during all the period in which General Grant achieved his greatness, his children were only playmates and objects of affection for him. They were too young to understand his efforts and duties and anxieties. Jesse, the only one whom I ever saw much with him in the field, was a child of only seven years, a toy, a delight to his father, and, of course, cherished deeply, but that was all; the others were at school; he hardly saw them, and when he did, of course they could not influence his action or perceive the object or results. In Washington, all through the terrible anxieties of the Andrew Johnson time, they were still children. He was fond of them, but he did not ever impress me as more tender than many other fathers, though deficient in no parental duty or sentiment.

NELLIE GRANT'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

I left his side after the first months of the presidency, and saw little of him for the next seven years, but I met all of his children in Europe, the daughter first. She was then just seventeen, the sweetest, most natural, delightful of American maidens. She was received almost as a princess in England. General Schenck was American minister at the time, and he determined that the daughter of the president should be treated with respect according to English rules. He called on the minister for foreign affairs and announced that the daughter of the president of the United States had arrived in London. In a day or two the foreign secretary replied that the lord chamberlain had informed him that her majesty would be happy to receive Miss Grant at a private audience at Buckingham palace, together with the lady who was accompanying her, and minister of the United States.

Now "Nellie Grant," as the country called her, had been sent abroad by her mother to take her out of the way of half-grown admirers; she had never worn a long gown in her life until she arrived in England, but as the president's daughter, she was the object of a very natural attention. Mr. Borie, the recent secretary of the navy, was going to Europe with his wife, and Mrs. Grant asked Mrs. Borie to take "Nellie" with her. It was a great favor on Mrs. Borie's part, but she was happy to consent. She thought, however, she was to take a school girl, and she found she had a half-fledged princess on her hands. She did not want to go to Buckingham palace, and asked if the daughter of the minister could not accompany Miss Grant. But the queen had not invited these young ladies, and they could not suggest themselves. Then Mrs. Borie had no gowns fit to wear at court, and her difficulties were overcome, and she went to the palace like a lady "in attendance" on the little girl she had expected to chaperone.

I gave mademoiselle a garden party while she was in London, and was delighted with her ease and self-possession. She stood by my side and smiled with democratic impartiality at princes and marchionesses as they made her the same courtesy they made to royalty; the higher their own rank the more profound the prostration they performed.

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HISTORICAL.

How the United States Acquired Title to the Pacific Northwest Territory.

ELEMENTS OF TITLE COMBINED.

But the Louisiana Purchase Most Important of All, Since it Supplied Omissions and Cured Defects of all Other Claims, and Became the Key Note to the Final Settlement.

BY HON. ELWOOD EVANS.

With the report of the ninth census is published a map by which it appears that the territory secured to the United States by the "Louisiana Purchase," extended westward to the Pacific ocean. The correctness and historic consistency of such map have been denied by Prof John J Anderson, Ph D, author of Anderson's Historical Series. In a very interesting pamphlet entitled, "Did the Louisiana Purchase extend to the Pacific Ocean" that gentleman forcibly presents historic premises, from which he deduces "That no part of the territory west of the Rocky mountains came to us (the United States) by reason of the Louisiana purchase." If by such statement it is meant that the United States, in the controversy with Great Britain, maintained other and additional bases of territorial claim to the territory westward of the Rocky mountains, and did not exclusively rely upon being the grantee of, and successor to France, then is it correct? But the proposition which rejects the Louisiana purchase as a most important, if not the pre-eminent factor in the claim asserted by the United States to the territory west of the Rocky mountains, is a greater variance from legitimate historic deduction than unqualified assertion that the Louisiana purchase *per se* was bounded westward by the Pacific ocean.

A map platted to indicate the province of Louisiana as defined by the express terms of the Grants to Crozat and Law's Mississippi Company, by Louis XIV, king of France, would exhibit it as the great interior of the North American continent, that immense valley watered by the Mississippi river and its tributaries, lying upon both sides of that mighty father of waters with the Rocky mountain chain as the western confine of such province or territory. But the province of Louisiana, as defined in the royal charters of Louis XIV, was *not* the Louisiana territory as the same had become when purchased by the United States of America.

In 1762, the colony of Louisiana, together with all territorial claims of France to the continent of North America, had by a secret treaty called the "family compact" been ceded by France to Spain. In 1763, by the treaty of Paris, the Mississippi river became the west boundary of British possessions on the American continent, whereby all of Louisiana east of the Mississippi river was surrendered to Great Britain, and Great Britain thereby released all claim to territory west of the Mississippi

West of the Mississippi thereby and thereafter constituted the Spanish territory of Louisiana The donation in 1762 by France to Spain had been purposely made to prevent Louisiana falling into the hands of Great Britain The Louisiana thus modified by the treaty of Paris, bounded east by the Mississippi river and extending indefinitely west was the Louisiana sold by Napoleon to the United States, sold also for the avowedly purpose of preventing its falling into the hands of Great Britain The "Louisiana purchase," as conveyed by Napoleon to the United States on the 30th day of April, 1803, was described as "the colony or province of Louisiana with the same extent it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France possessed it (in 1762) and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other states."

Bounded eastward by mid channel of the Mississippi river, the Louisiana purchase extended indefinitely westward, till it met with territory to which another power had superior title. A recognized principle, then by the recognized law of nations governing the colonization of the American continents, the South sea or Pacific ocean was the western boundary of Louisiana. If the United States, by discovery of the mouth of the Columbia river, in 1792, by Captain Gray, in a merchant vessel sailing under the United States flag, and by such discovery acquired territorial claim to the valley of the Columbia, then Louisiana extended west to the east boundary of the territory watered by the Columbia river, that is to the summit of the Rocky mountains. If Spain, by the grant of Pope Alexander VI, or her claim by discovery, had acquired sovereignty of the Pacific ocean north of the northern boundary of Mexico (those territorial rights not having been surrendered to Great Britain by the Nootka convention of 1789, or by the retrocession of Louisiana to France in 1800), then the *territory* west of the Rocky mountains in 1803 continued a Spanish possession, and the western limit of Louisiana was the summit of the Rocky mountains, the western boundary of the Mississippi valley If rights of sovereignty in any nation had not attached to the territory west of the Rocky mountains, then did Louisiana continue westward to the Pacific ocean The United States as successor and vendee of France, had a right to *continuity*, on and over the territory west of the Rocky mountains of the same breadth north and south as said Louisiana territory

HISTORIC NOTES—THE GRANT OF LOUISIANA—LIMITS ASCRIBED

In 1539, Hernando Soto discovered the Mississippi river, near its mouth, and formally claimed the country watered by it for the king of Spain As early as 1672 the French from Canada had thoroughly explored and occupied its northern affluents La Salle (1680 to 1683) had examined it from the Illinois river to the Gulf of Mexico In the name of the king of France he took possession of the "country of Louisiana, from the mouth of the St. Louis, otherwise called the Ohio, on the eastern side, and also above the river Colbert or Mississippi, and the rivers which discharge themselves into it, from its sources in the country of the Nious, as far as its mouth at the sea."

Communicating to the governor of Canada (Count Frontenac) says La Salle "From the information which I have been able to collect, I think I may affirm that the Mississippi draws its source somewhere in the vicinity of the Celestial empire, and that France will be not only the mistress of all the territory between the St Lawrence and the Mississippi, but will command the trade of China flowing down the new and mighty channel which I shall open to the Gulf of Mexico"

La Salle returned to France and secured letters patent from the king to establish settlements at the mouth of the river He sailed with a colony, but missing the mouth of the Mississippi, went to the westward and settled on Matagorda bay In 1698 d'Iberville, a Canadian entered the Mississippi and founded a settlement 800 miles from its mouth Bienville about the same time made a settlement where New Orleans is built. In 1712, the king of France granted to Antoine Crozat the province of Louisiana, "including all the territories by us possessed, and bounded by New Mexico, and by those of the English in Carolina, all the establishments, ports, harbors, rivers, and especially the port and harbor of Dauphin island formerly called Massacre island, the river St. Louis, formerly called the Mississippi, from the seashore to the Illinois, together with the rivers St Philip, formerly called the Missouries river the St. Jerome, formerly called the Wabash, the Ohio, with all the countries, territories, lakes in the land and the rivers emptying directly or indirectly into that part of the river St. Louis All the said territories, countries, rivers, streams and islands, we will to be and remain subordinate to it, and we will, moreover that all the territories we possess on this side of the Illinois be united as far as need be to the general government of New France and form a part thereof reserving to ourself, nevertheless, to increase if we judge proper the extent of the government of the said country of Louisiana

In five years Crozat relinquished his grant. The Illinois country was annexed to Louisiana by a royal decree in 1717, and the whole region was granted to Laws' Mississippi company and was governed as a French province until 1763 Spain had claimed dominion of the North American continent under the grant of Pope Alexander VI. France had previously asserted claim to the Hudson's bay territories as part of Canada Great Britain, maintaining the doctrine of continuity, treated the vast interior back of her colonies upon the Atlantic seaboard as included within the colonial grants in fact it may be asserted that such grants in express terms usually extended to the South Sea or Pacific ocean. Shortly after the erection of the province of Louisiana, France and Spain entered into a treaty of the closest amity, which continued until 1763. Between Great Britain and Spain, as also between France and Great Britain, a constant struggle had been waged for colonial supremacy in North America. In the war between the British and French (1755 and subsequent years) Spain supported France. Unsuccessful in the contest, France on the 3d of November, 1762, ceded to Spain the Province of Louisiana, together with New Orleans and the island upon which it is situated On the 10th of February, 1763, a treaty (Paris) was entered into by France and Spain of the one part and Great Britain and Portugal of the other part. France relinquished all claim to her territorial possessions in North America Great Britain thereby acquired the Canadas and all the territory claimed by France east of the Mississippi. The mid-channel of the river *was fixed as the boundary between the English and Spanish possessions on the North American continent*

During the period in which the title to Louisiana was vested in Spain, English voyages and commercial operations on the northwest coast of America had resulted in the seizure at Nootka sound of certain East India company vessels, in 1788, by the Spanish governor, Martinez. These transactions were the occasion of negotiations between Great Britain and Spain, which terminated October 28, 1790, in the Nootka treaty, the first article of which reads as follows

Article I It is agreed that the buildings and *tracts of land situated on the northwest coast of the continent of North America or on islands adjacent* to that continent of which the subjects of his Britannic majesty were dispossessed about the month of April, 1789 by a Spanish officer shall be restored to the said Britannic subjects

Preparation was to be made for all acts of hostility or violence subsequent to April, 1789 Compensation was to be made for losses sustained by the acts of any Spanish officers subjects of both nations might navigate the Pacific ocean and South seas, or land on the coasts not already occupied, carry on commerce with the natives, and make settlements, with certain restrictions Illicit trade with Spanish settlements was prohibited and British subjects were not to navigate or carry on fisheries within ten seas leagues of any part of the coast occupied by Spain for any purpose of settlement. Independent of her claim to those coasts by right of discovery and visit, by virtue of ownership of said province of Louisiana, by *continuity* her claim extended westward from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Undivested of any territorial right by the Nootka convention, Spain, in 1790, retroceded Louisiana to France. *It was not here in the hands of Spain*, and that it had when France possessed it, and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into by other states" There had been no treaties except the treaty of Paris in 1763 and the Nootka convention Their effect has already been stated, and there is but one construction for the language used in that grant of retrocession, the grant of Napoleon in the same words to the United States. By it Spain conveyed all right, title and interest in said Louisiana, together with appurtenant rights, subject to the effect either or both such treaties might have occasioned It was an absolute conveyance of the Spanish Louisiana with its acknowledged boundaries. Spain avoiding the consequences of guaranteeing against any territorial claims or pretensions England might set up under or by virtue of the language of the Nootka treaty, abortive though it was in the subsequent attempted execution

Before such retrocession of Louisiana by Spain, the United States had succeeded to Great Britain, by the treaty of peace of 1783, recognizing our independence and nationality The western boundary of the British possessions in North America as affixed by the treaty of 1783 the mid channel of the Mississippi river, had, as a consequence, become the established western boundary of the new nation—of the United States of America.

Such being the condition of territorial claim on the 30th of April, 1803, the purchase of Louisiana was consummated by President Jefferson

The extent and boundaries of Louisiana at once became the subject of negotiation between the United States, Spain and Britain

President Jefferson in the same year proposed sending an exploring party to trace the Missouri to its source to cross the Highlands (Rocky mountains) and follow the best water communication to the Pacific ocean Congress approved and made appropriation. Capts Meriwether and Wm Clark, officers of the United States army, were selected for the service. We read among their instructions

The object of your mission is to explore the Missouri river and such principal stream of it as by its course or communication with the waters of the Pacific ocean whether the Columbia Oregon, Colorado or any other river may offer the most direct and practicable water communication across the continent for the purpose of commerce. The interesting points of inquiry will be the Indian tribes of the Missouri and of the water offering the best communication with the Pacific ocean should also be noted by observation and the course and distance of the ocean in the same manner as that of the Missouri

Should you reach the Pacific ocean inform yourself of the circumstances and extent of the trade of furs of those parts may be collected or may advantageously at the head of the Missouri or the part as is supposed to the waters of the Colorado and Oregon or Columbia) as at Nootka sound or at any other point of that coast and that trade be conducted either conducted through the Missouri and United States more beneficial than by the circumnavigation now practiced

Spain was highly indignant, that Napoleon had ceded the Louisiana territory to the United States, and the latter nation avoided every act or utterance of claim calculated to further irritate Spain This conciliatory conduct towards Spain was frequently cited as indicating that the United States had slightly regarded the territorial rights to the Oregon country acquired by virtue of the Louisiana purchase. British negotiators boldly asserted that the United States did not have any faith in it as a link of title But every part of the history of that protracted negotiation exhibits the importance which attached to that act Withdraw from these considerations the arguments and claims based upon the Louisiana purchase and it would be very like extracting from the play of Hamlet the brilliantly erratic individuality which gives to the play its identity and merit

IN 1811 IS SAID TO BE BASE AS A FACTOR IN SETTLEMENT OF OREGON CONTROVERSY

Before the commencement of the present century, the sole claim of the United States to the territory westward of the Rocky mountains, *i. e.*, the Oregon country, had rested upon the discovery of the mouth of the Columbia river in 1792 by Capt. Robert Gray, a citizen of the United States of America. Prior to that event, voyages of discovery had been made to the northwest coast by Spanish, British and Russian navigators, and territorial claims were respectively asserted by Spain, Great Britain and Russia to the regions so visited Whatever right had accrued to the United States, by Capt Gray's discovery, to the territory watered by the Columbia (that is, the whole region lying between the 42d and 51st degrees of north latitude and extending eastward to the summit of the Rocky mountains, that chain being the eastern boundary of said Columbia river basin), was therefore disputed by such territorial pretentions of those nations Spain at that time had also become owner of the province of Louisiana (1762 to 1800) It Spain's claim to the coast by discovery was maintainable against Great Britain and Russia, her province of Louisiana extended westward to the South Sea or Pacific ocean, because there was no intervening territory between her Pacific coast possessions and the western boundary of Louisiana. By the appurtenant right of continuity, the Pacific territory of Spain and Louisiana had merged or blended into one contiguous continuous territory The western boundary of Louisiana, according to Spanish claim, was the Pacific coast of northwest America, the right to the latter having also attached as a consequence of Spanish voyages of discovery

By the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the United States acquired the territory of Louisiana, to the same extent and with like appurtenances as had vested in France by the retrocession by Spain, viz The grant "forever and "in full sovereignty, with all the rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner "as they have been acquired by the French re "public, in virtue of the above-mentioned treaty "with his Catholic majesty"

If Spanish right to the Pacific slope had not matured into title, if no right of sovereignty had enured to any nation, if between the Rocky mountains and the west boundary of Louisiana in ocean and the vast territory remained, it follows, that by the Louisiana purchase the great link of continuity which had been surrendered by Great Britain by the treaty of Paris (1763) was restored to and vested in the United States of America.

In every stage of the Oregon controversy the United States negotiators asserted and successfully maintained that the purchase of Louisiana secured to the United States the claim of continuity to that territory westward to the Pacific ocean of the breadth of that province The doctrine is thus stated by the secretary of state, September 3, 1814

> European nations claimed for their settlements usually specific limits along the coasts or bays on which they were formed and generally a region of corresponding width extending across the country to the Pacific ocean

Great Britain waged war with France to maintain the integrity of this principle, a struggle which terminated with the treaty of Paris (1763) By that treaty Great Britain relinquished westward continuity, receiving in exchange the French provinces upon and Lower Canada and Illinois Then and thereby the Mississippi river was established as the line of division between British and Spanish possessions in North America. Spain became the owner of Louisiana west of the Mississippi Spanish title to the continent was recognized as extending westward to the Pacific ocean Louisiana, the Spanish province north of Mexico, extended westward to the South Sea. Then and thereby Great Britain surrendered the claim of continuity for her then colonial possessions, upon the Atlantic side of the continent The treaty of peace, 1783, between Great Britain and the United States recognized our independence and national existence As by operation of the treaty of 1763 the Mississippi river became the west boundary of the British colonies, so by the same treaty the west boundary of the new nation The Louisiana purchase, *proprio vigore*, retored to the United States the great and important link of *continuity* that Great Britain, its predecessor, had surrendered by the treaty of Paris.

The acquisition of Louisiana was immediately followed by the Lewis and Clarke expedition across Louisiana territory, exploring the Missouri to its sources, and thence following the Columbia from its sources to the ocean in 1811, the settlement of Astoria was made near the mouth of the Columbia, under the protection of the United States government, Captain by the British during the war of 1812, it was restored in 1817 under a provision of the treaty of Ghent. In October, 1818, the so-called plenipotentiary treaty between Great Britain and the United States was ratified Negotiations with Spain for the adjustment of the boundary between the United States and the Spanish province resulted in the Florida treaty, finally concluded and ratified by the cession of Florida, and the establishment of boundary between the United States and the Mexican states, by it were ceded to the United States

All rights claims and pretentions of Spain to any territories north of a line drawn on the meridian from the source of the Arkansas river westward to the 42d parallel thence along that parallel to the Pacific ocean

By the Florida treaty, Spain had thus been eliminated from the Oregon controversy In 1824, Russia and the United States, by treaty adjusted the south boundary of Russian American claim, the famous line of 54 deg 40 m, north altitude In 1825, by treaty between Russia and Great Britain, that boundary of Russian America was ratified and approved The territory in dispute had become reduced to the region west of the Rocky mountains, extending from the south line of Mexico, 42 deg north latitude to the south boundary of Russian America, or 54 deg 40 m, north latitude Its claimants were Great Britain and the United States of America.

The title of the United States was found ed on—

First—Discovery of Columbia river by Capt. Gray, in 1792.

Second—Purchase of Louisiana in 1803

Third—Exploration in 1805, by Lewis and Clarke, of the Columbia river from its sources to its mouth

Fourth—Settlement in 1811, of Astoria.

Fifth—Florida treaty, February 22, 1819, whereby Spain ceded all her territorial rights, claims and pretentions to the Pacific coast, north of 42 deg, north latitude

Sixth—Contiguity and continuity of settlement and possession, secured by and through the Louisiana purchase

Without the ownership of Louisiana, without that purchase, there could have been no overland exploration of the Columbia river by Lewis and Clarke—no consequent American settlement at the mouth of the Columbia river no intervening territorial estate in the United States to support the enjoyment of those appurtenant rights on the Pacific ocean or west of the Rocky mountains Thus the material foundation upon which the assertion of claim and maintenance of title by the United States to territory west of the Rocky mountains rested almost entirely, if not exclusively, upon the Louisiana purchase

CONSEQUENCES OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE

The Louisiana purchase effected more in terminating the Oregon controversy and in saving what was not surrendered to Great Britain than all other elements of claim combined Had the Mississippi river continued the western boundary of the United States, the discovery of the Columbia river, its exploration by Lewis and Clarke, its settlements on its banks, would all have passed for naught—the assigned Spanish claim conferring right to 42 deg 40 min would have availed nothing The acquisition of the great interior, sooner or later, had been a matter of necessity to the integrity and stability of the nation Without the Pacific ocean Spanish territories would never have been erected Who will deny that the ownership of such territory was the cause as also the support of territorial acquisition on the shores of the Pacific Who will question that such acquisition was a supreme necessity in order to accomplish the predestined mission of the republic, to hold and maintain footing on the Pacific, to share in and enjoy the commerce of India and Asia Such territory having become part of the national public domain, established the great emigrant trail across the continent. The Louisiana purchase furnished the way to people the territory west of the Rocky mountains by overland American immigration The solution of the problem that Oregon could be peopled by overland from the Atlantic states demonstrated that the United States was one contiguous continuous nation from ocean to ocean, and the end of the contention drew nigh as the Louisiana purchase became attic by pioneers crossing at his wide expanse and American canoeing the territory west of the Rocky mountains

The Oregon controversy continued until June 15, 1846, when the forty ninth parallel was adopted as the northern boundary of the United States claim There is no incident in that protracted struggle which furnishes any adequate motive for selecting that parallel as such line any save one the adoption of latitude was claimed under the treaty of Utrecht (1713) to have been established as the northern boundary of Louisiana. Such fact alone demonstrates the historic or traditional connection with and intimate and important bearing of the Louisiana purchase among the several factors which ascribed the boundary of national claim to the Oregon country

The agency of the Louisiana purchase in affording and fortifying United States claim to the territory west of the Rocky mountains can best be appreciated by stating certain hypothetical condi ions of territorial claim It is admitted that the royal charters granting the province or colony of Louisiana had for their chief purpose the grant of the Mississippi valley and its mighty inland navigation and colonization It is conceded that discoveries of the Pacific coasts, followed by acts of occupancy or settlement, would have circumscribed said province within boundaries fixed by express terms of the grant, might have affixed its western boundary within which would have been included all the tributary waters or sources of said river that is, might have absolutely limited the said province of Louisiana by the summit of the Rocky mountains. But it is with equal earnestness contended that the right of continuity inherently and inseparably appurtenant to said grant, if not severed by acts of occupancy by another nationality, extended the limits of said province westward to the South Sea or Pacific ocean This right of continuity recognized and established by the law of nations in some respects may be likened to the proprietary, riparian or littoral interest or estate vested in the owner of the bank or shore of a river, lake or sea.

THE SEVERAL ELEMENTS OF TITLE

The statements of relative claim growing out of the respective elements illustrate the agency of the Louisiana purchase as a basis of territorial claim or adjunct of title to the country west of the Rocky mountains

First—In the absence of territorial claim by any other nation, the colony or province of Louisiana by the recognized law of colonization of the American continents by European nations, by the right of continuity extended westward to the South sea or Pacific ocean its northern boundary, defined by the treaty of Utrecht, confined no claim to territory on the coast north of 49 deg north latitude

Second—While in the hands of Spain from 1763 to 1800, the Louisiana purchase included the French Louisiana west of the Mississippi amplified by such territorial rights to the Pacific coasts as could be asserted by Spain by discovery or other recognized source of claim Had not the concessions to Great Britain by the Nootka convention of 1790 impaired the integrity of Spanish claim to the whole coast northward, till meeting the Russian claim, the Louisiana purchase with the Spanish quitclaim contained in the Florida treaty would have assured the United States a clear and unquestionable title to the Pacific slope, as far north as the Russian line of 54 deg 40 m, north altitude

Third—Had no territorial claim attached to that portion of the Pacific coast including the mouth of the Columbia at the time of the discovery of that river in 1792, and its nomination by a citizen of the United States, upon the principle "that a nation discovering a country, by entering the mouth of its principal river at the sea coast, must necessarily be allowed to claim and hold as great an extent of the interior country as was described by the course of such principal river and its tributary streams," then the United States claim would have measured by the area of region watered by the great Columbia and its tributaries The summit of the Rocky mountains would have been its eastern boundary, 51 deg north its northern extent.

In this connection how aptly John Quincy Adams in stating the United States title illustrates the commingling effect, completing power of these several bases of territorial claim he Louisiana purchase supplying the connection of the United States with the Pacific ocean

> The rights of the United States to the Columbia river and to the territory washed by its waters rest upon its discovery from the sea and nomination by a citizen of the United states upon its exploration to the sea by Captains Lewis and Clarke upon the settlement of Astoria made under the protection of the United States and restored to them in 1818 and upon the subsequent acquisition of all the rights of Spain, the only European power who prior to the discovery of the river and any pretensions to territorial rights on the northwest coast of America The waters of Columbia extend by the Multnomah to the forty second degree of latitude and by Clarke river to the 50th or 51st degree of latitude thence descending southwardly till they approach the latitude of the Missouri To the territory thus watered and *immediately contiguous the only possessions of the United States on the continent of North America* these consist of the right to be now established by all the principles which have ever been applied to European settlements upon the American hemisphere

Fourth—As herein before stated, in 1818 had no territorial claim attached to any portion of the Pacific coast north of the Mexican boundary, then by the Louisiana purchase through right of continuity the United States would have acquired title to the territory on that coast bounded north by 49 deg

Fifth—Had Spain been the only contestant of the United States for the Oregon territory and our claim rested exclusively upon the Florida treaty under that claim the United States owning Louisiana by purchase, our title would have reached to 49 deg north by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, and under said Florida treaty as far north as Spain claimed

Sixth—Spain having limited and impaired her claim by the Nootka convention, by pitching British pretentions, whereby Great Britain acquired a semblance of foothold on the coast of Northwest America, the Florida treaty with the purchase of Louisiana as it was in the hands of Spain in 1800 extended United States title northward on the coast to 49 deg north, absolutely and above that line of the southern line of Russian establishment, clouded by the Nootka concession, and subject only to such territorial claims as Great Britain claimed under the Nootka treaty, and her accretion of title by subsequent acts Great Britain was not slow to profit by the advantage she had forced Spain to confer in the Nootka convention By aggressive acts of occupancy through her mammoth fur companies, she ultimately secured a large portion of the territory Nothing but the northern boundary line of the Louisiana purchase checked the acquisition by her of the whole Pacific coast, down to the Spanish settlements of Mexico It was the his toric traditional boundary of Louisiana continued westward to the Pacific ocean which made forty nine the fighting line, and assured to the United States what is now Washington territory

Two of Britain's most eminent negotiators thus defined her claim at the commencement of the century, and foreshadowed her method of acquisition of the territory

> Great Britain claims no exclusive sovereignty over any portion of that territory Her present claim not in respect to any part but to the whole is limited to a right of joint occupancy in common with other states leaving the right of exclusive dominion in abeyance In other words the pretensions of the United States tend to the exclusion of all other nations among the rest of Great Britain to all right of settlement in the district claimed by the United States The pretensions of Great Britain on the contrary tend to the maintenance of her own rights to resistance to the exclusive character of the pretensions of the United States

The same authorities thus comment on the Spanish claim

> If the conflicting claims of Great Britain and Spain in respect to all that part of the coast of North America had not been finally adjusted by the convention of Nootka in the year 1790 and all the arguments and pretensions whether resting on priority of discovery or derived from any other consideration had been definitely settled by the signature of that convention nothing could be more easy than to demonstrate that the claim of Great Britain to that country as opposed to those of Spain were so far from the latter in point of strength as to be entirely annihilated

It may be fairly stated that Great Britain asserted no exclusive title preferred to acquire and rely upon possession, strengthening her claim by settlements permitted by other nations in such permission admitted that their title was insufficient to authorize her exclusive Being it us in possession, and herself the judge of the infeasibility of adverse title, she could in fact abolish the word be ousted. That position is thus defined by her negotiators "While we have not title we want the possession In the mean time we don't admit your title to be any better than ours In other words, just such a title as in all ages of the world might alone has made right

Thus it is plain that in every phase of the remarkable contention the Louisiana purchase served as the complement to supply omissions to cure defects of exclusiveness of claim in the end it furnished the keynote for a compromise by which the United States relinquished to Great Britain territory north of the province of Louisiana as it was in the hands of Spain in 1803 and which it was retroceded to France, as it was when sold to the United States Such a concession such a temporization, is only reconcilable because it brought peace to great nations speaking a common language

That purchase of territory so obnoxious to the opponents of the administration of the immortal Jefferson was the crowning act of his great and glorious life Actuated by the grand idea of the continuity of United States territory to the shores of the Pacific, he secured thereby an ocean bounded republic, the first step in the forward march to that destiny foretold by his equally illustrious and patriotic confrere, the elder Adams "Governments founded not on the authority of the people alone, without a pretence of miracle or mystery, and which are destined to spread over the northern part of that whole quarter of the globe."

Consequent upon this act the United States of America has attained a moral and physical grandeur commanding the admiration and wonder of the world Her thriving cities on the two great oceans attract the commerce of the occident and orient. The provision of the great Napoleon, in justifying the surrender of Louisiana has been more than verified "This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride The day may come when the cession of Louisiana to the United States shall render the Americans too powerful for the continent of Europe"

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A CHAT WITH MRS. CUSTER.

Her New Book to Describe the General's Frontier Life.

Five Years among Hostile Indians in Kansas—A Sketch of the General's Brave Brother.

Mrs Elizabeth Custer, widow of Gen George A Custer, the famous Indian fighter, returned to New York last week, and was asked by a reporter for the *Mail and Express* regarding the dispatch from Rochester, a few days ago, announcing that she was engaged in writing another book, similar to "Boots and Saddles," which would give further account of her life on the frontier with her husband She said that the report was true, and that she began the work last summer, in response to a great many letters, "Boots and Saddles' having had a much larger sale than she expected, and there being an evident desire to learn more of the General's exciting life The book will not be finished before next summer, however, Mrs Custer thinks, because her time will be otherwise occupied during the winter.

"It will be entirely about Gen Custer," she added, "and his camp life will be purely descriptive. It will cover a period of nine years, not nineteen, as the report you refer to says, and will include our life in Texas in 1866 and 1867, and our five years in Kansas from 1867 to 1871 My work upon it is necessarily slow, because I must write from recollection wholly, as I kept no diary during the time I was in camp with the general a great deal of the time, and it was probably a life of as great excitement as one could live through The time we were in Texas was just after the war, when the troubles was expected with the Mexicans and the general was sent to watch the border with 4000 men I was the only member of my sex with them for a long time In Kansas we had a great deal of campaigning life, fighting the Indians and the buffaloes, and in constant danger. The regiment was sent to protect the building of the Kansas Pacific railroad In the winters our posts were at Forts Leavenworth and Worth, and at summer we were in camp part of the time at Camp Hayes The Indians we were fighting and watching were those whom the general had whipped in the Washita. Parties of them were raiding all the time

"Were you the only lady in the camp there?"

"Yes, frequently, and it might be said that there was constant danger of being surrounded by the Indians Yes, it was a wild life, but a delightful life, too, and I have rarely seen a woman in the army who was dissatisfied All the time in summer we were camping in the open air No, I cannot give you any extracts from the book as yet, for it is as to me unfinished state."

GEN TOM CUSTER.

Not long since Mrs Custer completed a sketch of Col Tom Custer, her husband's brother, who was with them in Texas and Kansas, and during all the time of which she is now writing The sketch was written for Gen. Rodenbough, for his collection of notices of those who had received medals from the government. "Many a woman adds to the pang of bereavement," she writes, "the sorrow of knowing that the grass has sprung up and faded, for over twenty years, on the graves of those who have given to the unity of our beautiful land, and, alas! who now lie forgotten Will not, then, the hearts of many fill with thankfulness that the brave deeds of those that are gone are here given anew to their country, and that a monument is raised to their glory and lest more lasting than stone or brass or printed bust In New Rumley, Ohio, on March 15, 1845, Emanuel and Maria Custer received the gift of a son, the third the that bound together still more closely their happy lives The mother said in after years, even when pride for her successful boys filled her heart that no time of her existence was so happy as when the door of the simple farmhouse shut out all dark, the little hand about her The war cloud burst in upon this contented home and scattered her dear ones far and near Her heart had grieved enough over the departure of her two noble eldest, Armstrong, (Mrs Custer's husband,) who had implored his parents four years before to let him educate himself as a soldier But after he had gone she huddled the little curly headed fellows the were left more closely about her and sang still, at her daily toil, for their comfort. In 1861 peace departed from the hearthstone The two stripings began to beat to go to the war They finally agreed to be content if one was permitted Nevin offered himself, but was declined although not an invalid, he was delicate Then Tom rushed to get his chance, but the father had privately conferred with the local recruiting officer and Tom was refused as under age At last nothing could keep him He sought another officer and was accepted At 16 he kissed the weeping mother and little sister Margaret and was off to the wars as a private soldier. It was all the father could do to keep the 14 year old boy, Boston, from going Yet I barely think the parents blamed the sons. He was from his own boyhood fond of 'training days,' and had put his eldest son, Armstrong, in a uniform when he was but a midget of 4, and chuckled and admired the piping time of the miniature soldier when he called out from the schoolboy's elocution, that was practised in the home audience, "My voice is for war"

IN VIRGINIA

Mrs Custer then relates how her husband, when in 1861 he was made a general officer, obtained a commission for his brother, and in 1864 "Tom" joined the general and Mrs. Custer in Virginia "The amount of mothering and petty tyranny I exercised," she adds, "was not in proportion to my years, but is submitted to it all as only brave and big souled men can do when assured of sincere affection His manners and self culture became a serious study with him He not only aimed to be a perfect soldier but he was determined to take up his studies, interrupted by his early enlistment. Even in those busy times he bought himself school books and pored over them with patience in the evening. He seemed to have come through an ordeal scathed by the coarseness of his surroundings as an enlisted man for, though the best blood of our land was often in the ranks, there was a large element of lawlessness among the soldiers"

An interesting insight into the camp life Mrs Custer experienced, and which no doubt will be enlarged upon in her new book, is found in portions of the sketch of the general's brother, to whom they were both so much attached. "As soon as Tom was made aide de-camp," she writes, "he followed his intrepid brother in charges and was intrusted with the carrying of important dispatches and orders, which involved exploits in traversing the enemy's country and distance upon his own judgment. He was fortunately selected for the hardest work If after a tumultuous day, the general and his staff threw themselves down around the camp fire to sleep, and they were awakened by the news that required them to saddle and start off for night rides, Tom was the one selected I never heard that he even looked a murmur that I only know that I regreed with the staff when they used to say 'If any one thinks it a soft thing to be a commanding officer's brother he misses his guess' If I ever attempted to put in a protest for the 19 year-old boy, my husband agreed with me that he must watch himself that he never made a slightest difference in discipline Because Tom happened to be his brother If the lad came in our room to report officially, the general received the lieutenant in the most formal manner, but the moment the business was finished, Tom flung aside his sword and the two fell to scuffling, just the same as they used to in their merry boyhood days on the old farm in Ohio Tom said little about his determination to try for medals, but he was just as eager for another as ever, when he had taken his first flag at Namozine church, April 2, 1865 Besides this, he was inspired to try again, as he found his brother, after whom he had modeled his life, was in command of an achievement Gen Custer had taken the first Confederate colors of the war while serving as aide-de-camp on Gen McClellan's staff in 1862."

RETURN OF CUSTER'S MEN

An interesting experience Mrs. Custer had in Washington she tells of in this sketch. It was when Col Tom Custer was sent to the capital to present flags he had captured 'The thirty-six men were sent up to Washington to present in person their flags, and receive the recognition congress made of their valor I was in the capital at the time of their arrival, wearily waiting for the war to close. The first knowledge I had that the colors were taken was the sight of a street car filled with soldiers and with flags streaming from every window as the horses were urged rapidly to the War Department, the street gamins following, called out 'Hurrah for Custer's soldiers and their flags' That was enough for me. I instantly joined the crowd on the walk and followed On giving my name at Secretary Stanton's door, he admitted me. And as each soldier presented his flag I was introduced to him as the wife of their commander by Senator Harris, of New York. It was a very memorable day in my life, as well as in that of the dauntless men who had won distinction"

Col Tom died by the side of his brother, the general, in the massacre at Little Big Horn. In closing her sketch Mrs. Custer tells of this in simple yet pathetic language. "In June, 1876," she writes, "the Seventh cavalry, unaware of the fact that 11,000 Indians were encamped on and in the vicinity of the Little Big Horn, attacked a village, were overpowered with numbers, and Col. Tom fell beside his dearly loved brother Rain-in-he-Face, who was in the fight, sought out our brave brother and wreaked his savage vengeance on the dead body of one against whom he had no long treasured up an injury The vengeance of that incarnate fiend was concentrated on the man who had effected his capture It was found on the battlefield that he had cut out the brave heart of that gallant, loyal and lovable man, our brother Tom' So perished a gallant, noble, tender hearted soldier—a devoted son, a faithful, affectionate brother, a loyal friend I cannot end this account of chivalry without the brief testimony my husband gave of his appreciation of Tom Just before the last and fatal campaign a woman friend of ours in the East said Well, General, what of Tom?' 'If you want to know what I think of him, all I can say is, Tom ought to be the general and I the captain.'"

REMARKS BY THE SAGE.

Recently I had occasion to make a few remarks on society. I now propose to remark some more remarks on the same subject. Few who know me now, wrapped in a mantle of calm dignity, would imagine that I once was a giddy young thing, devoted to the mad whirl of high society Let such is the case. We should not be too severe with the young people. We should bear in mind that many sleepless nights with colicky infants are in store for them we should remember that the radiant vision of loveliness now serenely floating around the ball-room to the dreamy music of the waltz on a few years will have to waltz around the room in the stilly night, and measure out generous doses of soothing syrup for a disconsolate baby that is wreathing with an overdose of atmosphere Let us permit fond eyes to pour loving glances into other fond eyes, while the conditions are favorable, for a day, alas! is coming when the pancakes will be heavy and the clock of loving glances will have to be hoarded for company when Maud, if she goes in to the garden, will do so to pluck vegetables for dinner, and not red roses for her back hair, as in the giddy days of her girlhood

Many great men in their youth were troubled with chronic softening of the heart. Julius Caesar spread his affections all over Rome and a good portion of the civilized world. George Washington was constantly in love and hot water, until he met the widow Curtis, and life became real and earnest. Shakespeare's hair-trigger affections started him early in life with a good sized family, and an Oregon politician has been in love so often that his daughter has lost the Count.

Compare our society with that of the ancients, observe the remarkable progress and yet, when we get down to cold, calculating results, how hollow, how fruitless, the advance. The same old dilemma confronts the mother of to-day that worried the Greek matron thousands of years ago—how to marry off a large family of girls without having to support the sons in law Even the Queen of England, with a prime minister and his cabinet at her beck and call, has been unable to solve the problem. We have exchanged the simplicity of the ancients for the lawn tennis and the german, for expensive bouquets and dress suits, for bustles and barges, and a smattering of music—but back of it all remains the same old motive—marriage

But again I must insist that I do not wish to be understood as a foe to society. I know that much of the grace of carriage and dignity of demeanor for which I am noted was derived from early association with the festive throng When I comes down to good society, the up lands of old Hickory county, Missouri, are ahead of anything short of the court circles of Europe It was there I learned those precepts of good society which pass current the world over

Never go home with another fellow's girl before you have written your will.

Scrape the mud from your boots before entering the parlor.

When you take a drink pass the bottle around

Do not dance more than five times with one girl, unless you mean marriage

Never go to dance on another fellow's "number," unless you are ready to fight.

Always be prepared to pay the fiddler

Compliment the hostess on her supper. There are times when a white lie is justifiable

Don't insist on riding in the back seat when going home. It embarrasses the girl.

Don't laugh at the guests for eating with their knives, and don't eat with your fork, unless you wish to be considered eccentric.

Don't call for a napkin in a harsh and haughty tone They will think you are too poor to carry a handkerchief

I shall never, never, never forget the memorable night that brought my *debut* into society. Adown the long vista of time I can see a youthful, elfin like figure, clad in a bran new store suit and wearing its maiden stand-up collar Ah, me! Why do I gulp these sighs? Why do I dwell upon scenes that Time has piqued-holed for many a weary year? Because bright-eyed Hope now lingers in her citadel, and refuses to spring forward at the slightest summons. Yet even in the sweet rose had its cruel thorn In the midst of the festivities, when "fill went merry as a marriage bell," came the alarming announcement of the host that the Walnut Bend boys had threatened to come over and break up the dance, because they had not been invited "He was ready for them, he was. He didn't propose to have his guests disturbed." Still, it wasn't exactly pleasant to see him "tread a

THE QUEENS OF EUROPE.

Most of the Royal Ladies Said to be Very Plain Women.

The Empress of Austria and Queen Olga of Greece Pronounced Beautiful—How Isabella Looked Years Ago

Queens are not any better looking, after all, than other women, and some of those now reigning may even be classed among the very plain women. Not even the most regal of the state garments could make them anything else, and the idea that patrician blood shows in the beauty and grace of the royal ladies is a great mistake, for it is quite the contrary, as far as I have seen, and the bluer the blood the uglier the queen. In Vienna, at their great exposition, were gathered a number of the then reigning ladies of Europe, and I had several views of those who were there. The first glimpse I had at all of royalty was of the Turkish section when I noticed a comfortable, elderly woman, plainly dressed and vulgar in every movement, come waddling along. She was shaking all over, like a bowl of jelly, and looking keenly about her with beady eyes, while behind her walked a youth hardly come to manhood's age. He wore a stovepipe hat and a Prince Albert coat, and appeared to be a modest fellow, with little taste for display. The ex-queen wore a black dress overdress, over black silk. The silk was cut low in the neck and with short sleeves, after the fashion prevailing in Vienna, and the outer dress was high in the neck and with long sleeves. She wore a black lace bonnet with long strings of ribbon behind, and a mass of red roses mingled with the lace, and she had some very beautiful diamonds in her ears and at the throat. She went about cheapening everything and looking for some Turkish rugs to buy, but she seemed to think that the price was raised on account of her royalty, and in a loud aside to her French she spoke to her young son, saying that evidently they intended to make her pay too much, and that he must come there the next morning wearing a plain suit and cap, so that they should not know him, and get the stranger at a lower price. I saw this same queen at the opera soon after in all the glory of full dress and she made, to my thinking, one of the most revolting sights I ever witnessed. The aged and amiable Empress of Prussia made a short visit to Vienna during the exhibition, but she appeared nowhere in public except as she rode from the station to the palace with her venerable husband. She sat leaning far back in the open carriage, and the horses dashed by she left but a confused remembrance of a frail but sweet face, mild eyes and womanly grace. She was wrapped in shawls, although the weather was very warm, and she appeared to be very thin.

TWO BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.

The empress of Austria and Queen Olga, of Greece, are the two beautiful women of all that I saw, and whatever their station in life they would be still called so. The empress of Austria seems to be too active a woman for the close confinement and rigid dignity that other queens think necessary, and she goes and comes as she likes, rides and walks abroad without let or hindrance, and very simply in state occasions when there is a public parade, or anything like that, the streets are cleared by soldiers and the best positions on each side. These streets have been previously swept and sprinkled and no vehicle or person can travel there until after the passage of the pageant. Then, after hours of patient waiting in the hot sun, with eyes half blinded by the reflections of the fresh sand and streets, there will be a dash and flash of glittering uniforms, a clash of sabres and spurs and trample of prancing steeds, and a magnificent open barouche comes into view with a lady and a lean of a soldierly looking man in his uniform with jewels and decorations blazing all over his breast and by his side a vision of beauty dressed in the national colors.

As this radiant picture comes into view, there is a burst of cheers and welcome from all people. The poorest and richest alike shout with spontaneity that is born of a true affection for the beautiful empress, at least. Behind this carriage is another, a smaller one, with a lady in waiting and a young girl, the children of the royal couple, and they receive as many plaudits and as good wishes as their parents, and then, before one hardly has seen them, the whole is gone and the crowds are let loose to fill the streets and go to work again.

A CHAT WITH THE HERRESS.

One day in the exposition the empress walked about without ceremony or fuss, with a few of her ladies. She was dressed in a lilac muslin trimmed with lace, and certainly looked not older than 25. Her tall form was as lithe and graceful as a girl's, and her matchless eyes, hair and lips would make the beauty of any woman. The expression of her face was simply enchanting. After walking about until she was tired, she took her seat in one of those rolling chairs and the driver rolled directly over my foot. I could not repress a slight expression of pain, which the empress heard, and she made as many apologies as I should have thought necessary had I squeezed her royal toes. Then she chattered several minutes in a perfectly unreserved manner with me, and said some day she might visit America, as she always longed for a ride on the prairies. I saw her at the opera afterward in full dress with diamonds and pearls, and her exquisite neck and arms bare, and she was positively dazzling.

Queen Olga is of another type, but equally handsome. She is stouter and shorter, but her figure is graceful and well formed, and her hands and feet are true Russian, being almost as small as a ten year-old child's. Her eyes are large and dark, with long, heavy lashes. Her hair is superb and her features mobile and beautiful, and her laugh very charming. She is a brunette, with a lovely rich color which goes well and goes with her motions. While in Vienna Queen Olga was greatly admired wherever she went, and she went everywhere, both in health and spirits, the grace of a young woman, with exquisite taste and habits. She is a true Russian character and looks, but a man who has not the fine horsewoman as well as the Empress of Austria, but she did not ride in Vienna. Nearly every day she visited the exposition, and always dressed in her national colors, blue and white. I saw her afterwards in her own home in Athens, and was still more charmed with her as a wife and mother and a true helpmeet to her husband. She would be nothing and nobody without her. She is always at work while at home on some little piece of needlework, which she afterwards takes pleasure in giving away as little souvenirs. The people of Athens adore her for her large sympathies and gentle charities, and they love her for her goodness and womanliness no less than for her rich beauty and the fact that she is their queen.

OTHER ROYAL WOMEN.

The poor Empress Eugenie I saw at Chiselhurst, and that more than half of them don't burst. Her beauty had much faded, but it had taken on a womanly softness born of suffering and to me at least, it would have been far more attractive than any youthful charm she had then lost. Her hair was still abundant, her eyes and lips still lovely, and that nameless grace and indescribable attraction which lies in the beauty of intelligence like hers never fades.

I had but a brief glimpse of the queen of Italy, though she was not unseen then. I had a dim remembrance of a very pretty and girlish face, a head turned laughing as she spoke with some one in the carriage, and that was all.

While I was in Constantinople, after the settlement of affairs in Vienna, I saw several of the sultan's wives and among the number the newly wedded one (and therefore the favorite, at least pro tem.) whom he had taken on the last feast day, according to the custom which gives him a new wife every year. This wife was about 14 years old, tall and slender yet plump enough, with great blue eyes, a fair, freckled skin, and thick long hair. Her eyes were beautiful with their circle of long lashes, which gave them all dark, with languishing expression. The others were all dark, with large and expressive black eyes and dark hair. They are mostly fat and would not be considered remarkably handsome anywhere, except in the harem, where they have all the advantages of exclusiveness and mystery, as well as most liberal use of red and white paint, which, finely applied under the flimsy transparence of the yashmak gives them an ethereal beauty beyond imagination. When this is off most of the beauty is gone, too.

In England I saw Queen Victoria twice. Once I was at a railway station and the other time she was walking in the grounds of Windsor castle. Almost everybody has some idea of how she looks from her pictures, but they flatter her grossly. But she is not to blame for her looks, and I am sure I don't want to raise a war between the two countries by giving a correct description of her personal appearance. She dresses very simply, and once she dresses that shoes that are comfortable, and wears flat soled shoes. She walks well her part, keeps her eyes open, and hesitates when she speaks, nervously where mamma is, that he doesn't feel obliged to send her a wax doll for really you know it is a pity to waste all that ass umption of royalty upon such a baby, but a man who lives not the least belief in it. Very many of the ladies have been educated abroad, and if their chap rons or mammas knew the style of French novels which they were addicted, complexion must turn as green as the mallen hair farm or the proper plumes on a brown bonnet.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL

The past week has been much more lively than the week preceding. The holiday party at Salem, on Wednesday, has been the most notable event of the week. The second musicale of the Beethoven society on Tuesday, and a number of weddings which have occurred, make up the balance of the record which will be found appended.

THE HOLIDAY PARTY AT SALEM.

On Wednesday evening a large and brilliant company gathered at the legislative hall at Salem in response to a number of invitations issued by the Capital Social club. The spacious ballrooms were brilliantly lighted at an early hour and the doors thrown open for the reception of the guests. About 8 o'clock the first installment of guests arrived, and from that time until 10 the flow of arrivals was unintermitting. At 10 promptly the grand march, led by Gov. and Mrs. Moody, began. The procession was formed in the senate chamber and then proceeded from thence into the representative hall. Nearly 200 couples were in line, and keeping step to the magnificent music of Pierce's orchestra, and the train extended twice around the large room. A room was especially provided for the refreshments, which were unique and abundant. The gentlemen of the committee were elegant in the extreme and the party was a great success in every particular. The party was given by a number of young men in the capital city as an especial compliment to the visiting officers of state.

Gov. and Mrs. Moody and wife, Hon. R. P. Earhart and wife, Hon. Edward Hirsch and lady, Hon. W. W. Lord and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Bush, Hon. A. Bush, Mr. W. N. Ladue and wife, Mr. and Mrs. England and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Breyman and wife, Mr. A. B. Cross and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Burnett and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert and wife, Mr. W. P. Keep and wife, Mr. G. B. Gray and wife, Mr. C. A. Bell and wife, Mr. Chad Cotch and wife, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bodgkin and wife, Mr. C. B. Moores and wife, Mr. A. Wheeler and wife, Hon. and Mrs. J. J. Dalrymple, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Humphy and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Rogers and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Freyman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. S. Belle, Hon. and Mrs. J. Chadwick and wife, Hon. and Mrs. N. Chamberlain and wife, Hon. M. L. Chamberlain and wife, Hon. Taylor Chambers and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Laughlin and daughter, Hon. and Mrs. D. C. Howard and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Laiter, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McCully, Mr. and Mrs. J. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Hon. Frederick C. Baker, Hon. and Mrs. Hon. and Mrs. S. Strahan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bishop, Dr. and Mrs. H. Boothby, Mrs. Bergan, Mrs. Peter D. Arey, Mrs. F. N. Mrs. Jos. Holman, Mrs. D. Payton, Mrs. Mrs. G. C. Litchfield, Mrs. Gertrude Mrs. H. D. Arey, Mr. J. D. McCully, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. McCormack and Mr. Miss Maggie Cooper, Miss Breyman, Miss Breyman, Miss Lena Breyman, Miss Hawley, Miss Ella Miss Addie Scriber, Miss Grace Scriber, Miss Jennie Gray, Miss Ellen J. Chamberlin, Miss Nora Chamberlin, Miss Julia Chamberlin, Miss Emily Buelat, Miss Mae Carpenter, Miss Boise, Miss May Boise, Miss Theresa D'Arcy, Miss Maria D'Arcy, Miss Earhart, Miss Eva Earhart, Miss Clara Earhart, Miss Ethel Cusick, Miss Dairymple, Miss Jessie Dairymple, Miss Kate Dairymple, Miss Frankie Jones, Miss Addie Cox, Miss Craig, Miss Grace Piper, Miss Jessie Bass, Miss May Chadwick, Miss Grace Lindsey, Miss Leona Willis, Miss Claggett, Miss Rose Smith, Miss Bush, Miss Eugenia Bush, Miss Chambers, Miss Sadie Nelson and Miss Amelia Savage, Mr. L. A. Manning, Mr. W. J. Clarke, Mr. Frank H. Alliston, Mr. F. Dearborn, Mr. O. W. Port, Mr. A. L. McCully, Mr. R. S. Hendricks, Mr. C. A. Piper, Mr. E. B. Piper, Mr. O. B. Krausse, Mr. T. A. Howard, Mr. T. O. Barker, Mr. S. F. Flood, Mr. E. L. F. Johnson, Mr. H. S. Jordan, Mr. Isaac Scott, Mr. E. J. Humason, Mr. W. J. D'Arcy, Mr. John W. Minto, Mr. E. J. Frazier, Mr. Duncan Ross, Mr. Frank Abernethy, Mr. Frank Cross, Mr. Charles Rietz, Mr. Lute Savage and Mr. Fred Weatherford. Miss Gertrude Pennoyer, Miss Lena Bickel, Miss Lulie Stanley, Miss Mabel Willis, Miss Daisy Eaton, Miss Flip Rogers, Miss Lissa Dekum, Miss Lizzie Beazley, Miss Nellie Durham, Miss Lolla Dalton, Miss Mary Stout, Miss Lottie Stout, Miss Fannie Pittman, Miss May Prentice, Miss May Woodward, Miss Laura Watkinds, Miss Alice Gove, Mr. George Russell, Mr. Harry Hogue, Mr. G. W. Steel, Mr. Chas. Slatter, Mr. Ed. Dekum, Mr. Robt. F. Dunn, Mr. Nelle Durham, Mr. Jas. M. Wallace, Mr. R. W. Hoyt, Mr. W. F. Beise, Mr. Ralph Moody, Mr. B. F. Ingles, Mr. Jas. Dunlap, Mr. O. F. Paxton, Mr. W. C. Woodworth, Mr. Frank Northrup, Mr. Alfred Holman, Mr. R. G. Morrow, Mr. J. C. S. Richardson, and Mr. Clyde H. Cooke of Portland, Miss Jordan, Miss Gertrude Holman and Miss Lena Wells, of East Portland, Miss Lamy of Salem, Miss Bonham, of Roseburg, Miss Bell, Miss Blanche Bell and Miss Connelly, of Astoria, Miss Bertha Nelsen, of Corvallis, Mr. Geo. Piper and Mr. Curtis Wilson, of Albany, Mr. Jno. Foster, of Corvallis, Mr. W. L. Price, of Scio, Mr. J. A. Moody, of Tillamook, Mr. Barry Goldwater, of Yaquina City.

Honorary committee—Hon. J. H. Moody, Hon. R. P. Earhart, Hon. Edw. Hirsch, Hon. Asahel Bush, Prof. L. B. McElroy, Dr. S. L. Josselyn and W. N. Ladue, Esq.

Invitation committee—A. B. Crossman, J. H. D'Arcy, Claud Gatch.

Committee of arrangements—F. P. McCormack, F. B. Allston, F. K. Hodgkin, F. A. Abernethy, Wm. J. Clarke.

Floor committee—F. S. Dearborn, W. J. D'Arcy, W. L. Boise, F. H. Allston, R. E. Moody, W. J. Clarke.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIAL

On New Year's eve the Caledonian club gave an enjoyable social at Masonic hall, consisting of a short but pleasing concert, followed by dancing. Despite the inclement weather, the members of the club and their friends assembled in sufficient numbers to fill the hall, and all seemed to thoroughly enjoy the rendition of the following programme:

March Bagpipes — P. per McDonald
Chairman's remarks — Chief Hicks
Fling solo — Prof. Schenck
Scottish song — Miss Rodiman
Vocal duet — Mrs. Churchman and Miss Seabold
Vocal duet (with guitar accompaniment) — Messrs. Knox and Mulholland
Highland Fling — C. McDonald
Song—Jeannie's Black Eye — Mr. Higgins
Cutter solo — Mr. Miller
Reading — Mr. Munroe Hawkes, Jr.
Song — Miss Laura Bigger
Comic song — Mr. Strahan
Duet (with guitar accompaniment) — Messrs. Knox and Mulholland
Song — Miss Laura Bigger

Every number was so well rendered that rigorous encores were the order of the evening. But the most notable event was the singing by Miss Laura Bigger, a comic opera prima donna, recently from Philadelphia, who had not before been heard in this city. She has a pure, sweet soprano voice, of good compass and fine cultivation, and her first solo, a serenade, "Valse Espagnole," was a melodious and brilliant piece of vocalization. She has a charming stage presence, and pleased the audience so well that it loudly redemanded her appearance. She simply bowed her thanks and the chairman announced that she would sing again later in the evening. This she did, playing her own accompaniment and rendering a pretty Scotch ballad, "Jamie," in a finished and pleasing manner. Not for a long time has a stranger made a better impression on a Portland audience, and Miss Bigger's appearance here in the professional capacity will be watched with interest. At the conclusion of the exercises dancing was begun and continued until late hour. Altogether the entertainment was one of the best of the many that have been given by the genial Caledonians.

THE BELTHOVEN SOCIETY

The second open musicale of the Beethoven society was held on Tuesday evening. The following is the programme, which was faithfully carried out:

Double male quartette—Serenade
Messrs. Franklin Burns Oliphant J. S. Ford, Truett, S. L. Tuttle, Prescott Townsdale and Sumtadar Andrew Hyde and Wm. Schmidt.
Mrs. Geo. Gee and Mr. Conrad Thorn — It was not thus to be — Abt
Mr. Franklin — Air — Handel
Mrs. Capt. Schroeder — When Sparrows Build — Abt
Miss Hall — Air — Gabriel
Miss Hall, violin and cello — Jalousolin
Miss Belle Varnadoe, Messrs. Carson and Van Oterendorp — Quartette with guitar obligato — Knecht
Mrs. Dahl, Messrs. Franklin, Oliphant Tuttle and Prescott — Ballad—Hornpipe — A Dream of Peace — Lynch
Mr. Jones — Air — Designer
Miss Wallace — Vocal Miniature — for piano and string trio — Schubert
Messrs. Carson, Franklin, Oliphant and Van Oterendorp — Kerner Corkrighan, Carson, Hewlin and Miss Belle Varnadoe — Duo — Mendelssohn
Messrs. Franklin, Oliphant, Tuttle and Prescott — Part song — Kreutzer
Miss Solo Creole Love Song — Buck
Mr. Townsdale — Finale from Stabat Mater — Rossini

THE ST. ALBANS.

The first party of the Misses Social club of Astoria, Or., was given on Monday December 7, in Lyttlan Castle. The music was furnished by Geo. Parsons. The following were present: Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Goff, Mr. and Mrs. Byrce, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fullen, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Prael, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Nisbet, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Scarborn, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Robb, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Noyes, Misses Connelly, Atchison, Sherman, Saffarts, Stockton, Pope, Rucker, Red, Bell McGuire, Nelson of Portland, French and Bibleye, Bryce, Ferguson, Bell, Plummer, Carroll, Lee, Robb, Messrs. Wheeler, W. Warren, C. Ferguson, Dunbar, E. Rogers, C. Trullinger, W. Prael, A. Vesey, W. A. Sherman, W. J. Logan, C. B. Hume, Charlton Fox, H. Middlebrook, W. J. Caultas, J. M. Hurl, J. A. Griffin, F. C. Norris, I. J. Dunbar, M. G. DuBuisson, O. H. Heilborn, Geo. A. Peirce, J. L. Dement, A. Hawkins, Fred. A. Peirce, J. L. Dement, A. Hawkins, Fred. A. Nelson, Gordon, Jno. Bryce, Jas. Thompson, H. Young, Geo. H. Tarbell, Alsey Fox, C. B. Allen, J. I. Hamilton.

GEORGE WRIGHT POST LADIES.

On New Years eve, George Wright Post G. A. R. gave another of their pleasant socials at their hall, corner of Taylor and First streets. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. E. Northwick, Mr. and Mrs. Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. James May, Mr. and Mrs. O. Summers, Mr. and Mrs. Von Rue, Mr. and Mrs. W. Mr. and Mrs. Trof and Mrs. Cook, Miss Moore, Miss Libbie Seare, Miss May Cook, Miss Miller, Miss Cora Braden, Miss Alice Peirce, Miss Anna Watkins, Miss Minnie Estes, Miss Moore, Miss Edna Wray, Miss Lillie, Annie and Emma Miller, Mrs. McKall, Mrs. Downing, Miss Alice Peirce, Mrs. Von Rue, Miss Mary Estes, Messrs. Lindhardt, W. House, J. Rock, W. W. Leghorn and Frank Braden.

YOOMIS BEACH

On the 23d of December, Miss Ella A. Yoomis and Mr. Frank E. Beach, both of this city were united in marriage at the residence of the groom's father, Capt. C. W. Beach, on Divisadero street San Francisco. Rev. A. L. Hix, D. D. performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by only a small number of friends and relatives. Mr. and Mrs. Beach at once left for a short honeymoon, traveling through Southern California.

MOONLIGHT SLEIGHTER.

Among the many pleasant wedlings of the holidays was that of Miss Nettie McCormack to Mr. C. Collier, both of Eugene City. The ceremony was performed Tuesday last at the residence of the bride's mother Mrs. M. McCormack by Geo. A. Mckenzie officiating. The young couple have already gone to housekeeping.

BIRTH BURDICK.

On Sunday evening Miss C. D. A. Hunter was united in marriage to Mr. W. M. Burdick at the Methodist church, in East Portland. Miss Hunter has been a resident of East Portland for six months, while Mr. Burdick is well and favorably known. The young couple have gone to housekeeping.

NOTES.

Mr. R. D. Knapp gave an elegant dinner Tuesday evening.

Mr. H. W. Corbett gave a children's luncheon Monday afternoon.

On Monday evening Mrs. David Temple entertained a number of her friends.

Miss Margaret Staples, daughter of Judge J. F. Staples will be married Wednesday to Mr. Charles H. Hale.

On Thursday evening Mrs. J. C. Smith entertained a number of her friends in a most delightful manner.

Mrs. Tuttle gave a charming little lunch party Tuesday afternoon at her home corner of Seventeenth and D streets.

Miss F. S. Aiken entertained a number of her friends in Grace church at her residence on Tuesday evening. At a proper time some refreshments were served.

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Harrington, of Seattle, was the scene of a jolly gathering on Christmas eve.

Mrs. Percy gave a most charming child's birthday party on Tuesday afternoon, at her home on Kamhill street.

One week from to night the George Wright Post, G. A. R., will hold memorial services in honor of the late Gen. Logan.

Married, in San Francisco, on Tuesday, Mr. Harry Crowley, of San Francisco, and Miss Lottie M. Stimson, of this city.

The Gem house at Spokane Falls was a scene of much pleasure Tuesday evening. The occasion was the Mother Goose charity ball, which proved to be a complete success. The attendance was large and the prizes quite satisfactory to the donors. The funds realized will be devoted for the relief of the poor and destitute of the city.

PERSONAL

Mr. N. J. Boise spent the holidays at Salem.

Mrs. Thomas Reynolds has returned from Salem.

Mrs. I. R. Barnard is visiting friends in Astoria.

Mr. Clyde Cook is spending the holidays at Salem.

Miss Augusta Marshall has returned from San Francisco.

Mr. W. B. King and wife have returned from trip East.

Miss Ida Terry, of Salem, is visiting friends in East Portland.

Mrs. J. H. Lamberson, of Salem, has returned from a visit to San Francisco.

Miss J. J. Murphy, of Salem has returned from a trip to Idaho.

Mrs. O. S. Bryant, Mrs. J. Flinkinghal, Mrs. M. C. Pritchard, of Eugene, are visiting in Portland this week.

Rev. T. J. Elliot left Monday for St. Louis, called to the bedside of his father, who is seriously ill at that place.

Misses Lizzie and Katie Dearborn, of Salem came to Portland last Saturday to spend the holidays with their aunt, Mrs. F. L. Kearney. They returned home Friday.

Ex-Secretary of State R. P. Earhart returned to Salem Monday from California. He was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Callie, who will not return to Mills seminary.

Miss Gertrude Holmes returned yesterday from Linn county, where she has been visiting for some time and friends. She has returned much improved in health, and will resume her duties Monday.

Miss Rosa Stannus, of Tacoma, a well known and talented elocutionist, whose entertainments on the Sound have been highly eulogized by the local press, is in the city. She will probably visit the valley towns professionally before returning home.

The Misses Ball, of Astoria, formerly of Salem, who have been in this city for the past few weeks, went to Salem yesterday to attend the ball given at the State house. On their return to Portland they will be the guests of Mrs. S. B. Morse for a few weeks.

AMUSEMENTS

"The Musketeers," as given at the Casino the past week, has drawn good houses all the time. Miss Reynolds, as the Abess gave one of the most finished characterizations ever seen in this city. Mr. Murray was very good, his delightful voice being heard to great advantage, and his acting, although showing that it was a new venture to him, showed that he possesses a comic vein of no mean quality. All Mr. Murray needs is a chance, which, with his own hard work, will bring him to the fore-front of his profession. Mr. Wolff's Abbe is a neat and well drawn performance. Mr. Coventry is not exactly what the character of Gontran seems to call for. Miss Clements sings beautifully, and has proved her title clear in the eyes of all. Miss Lissing was pretty and clever, as was Mr. West. The chorus of girls in the second act was very good, and they deserve especial mention. "Boccaccio and "Prince Methusalem" held the boards at the New Market on Friday night, when "The Oath of Love" was put on. This is a new opera to Portland, and one that has been a failure throughout the East, but it seemed to catch on here and drew crowded and enthusiastic houses. Miss Lyons has the voice of the whole company. It is a light but extremely pleasant voice of exquisite timbre in its higher notes, and shows the fruits of much and careful training. Mr. De Lange bears the brunt of the work and develops a new and excellent vein of comedy.

NOTES.

The Katie Putnam combination played at Salem Friday and Saturday and will be in town to-morrow on their way to Walla Walla.

Miss Katie Putnam has just completed a beautiful hand embroidered banner, which she proposes to send to the Washington Hose company No. 8, of Mobile, Alabama, of which company she has been elected an honorary member.

The grand masque ball of Pioneer Lagine company No. 1 took place in the hall corner of Fourth and A. The attendance was very good, considering the heavy rain that prevailed in the early part of the evening. About 200 spectators were present, besides the maskers. Some of the costumes were decidedly unique. Music was furnished by Parker's band, the floor manager was H. H. Holmes, and it must be said the whole affair went off very satisfactory, and Pioneer company has added another to its already long list of successful social events. The result of the drawing for the two prizes was as follows: Gentleman's prize, chandelier, Fred Erz; lady's prize, toilet set, Miss Hattie Baxter.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Arrangements have been made for clubbing THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN with other valuable journals, at a greatly reduced price.

Subscribers may have THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and either of the following publications for $2 75 a year, viz:

WEEKLY ORECONIAN and American Agriculturist — $2
WEEKLY OREGONIAN and New York Weekly Tribune — 2 75
WEEKLY OREGONIAN and Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean — 75

The value of the *American Agriculturist* is too well known to require special commendation. It is enough to say that it still maintains the place it has so long held as the most valuable agricultural publication in America. Single subscriptions to the *American Agriculturist* are $1 50 a year, and to THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN $2; but both will be furnished to the subscriber—THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN consisting of twelve pages and containing more than twice as much matter as any other weekly paper of the Northwest—for $2 75 a year.

To those in want of a democratic weekly paper, we specially commend the New York *Weekly World*. The *World*, under its present management, has gained phenomenal success. It is bright, earnest, intelligent, and faultlessly written and printed. The price of THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* together will be $2 75 a year and each subscriber who selects the *World* in this combination with THE OREGONIAN will also receive a copy of a new HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES a book expressly prepared by the *World* as a premium. It is handsomely edited. The History is a book of 612 octavo pages, is prepared upon an entirely novel and original plan, and is arranged chronologically by years, from 1492 to 1886. Every event is narrated in the order of its date. These are not confined, as in other works, to political matters, but embrace every kind of human action. It is, in short, a complete encyclopedia of all important events in the history of the world, including wars, revolutions, battles, inventions, tornadoes, great epidemics, accidents and disasters on sea and land, abolition, strikes and lockouts, and hundreds of other matters never mentioned by historians. Besides being a history in the ordinary sense, it is a condensed newspaper file of ten hundred years. THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN and the *Weekly World* for a year for $2 75 a year, with this History into the bargain, is a splendid offer.

Or if a republican weekly from the East be wanted in connection with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, we can recommend the Chicago *Inter Ocean* as a paper that has no superior. The *Weekly Inter Ocean* is the great family weekly of the region of which Chicago is the great metropolis. In literature and news it is among papers of the very first rank. It is a straight out republican paper, but believes in treating all parties fairly.

Here, then, is an offer which gives the subscriber a choice of any one of three first-class journals, together with THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, for $2 75 a year. No such offer has ever before been made in the Northwest. Orders are to be sent, with the cash, directly to THE OREGONIAN, or may be left with any of THE OREGONIAN'S agents. In these orders be sure to designate which one of the three papers is desired with THE OREGONIAN as wanted and the order for the same will be promptly forwarded by this office.

All the invalids of the Northwest, its commercial and industrial life, the movement of its thought and the course of discussion and speculation in a word, all things that our people think and do and talk about,—find expression through THE OREGONIAN as through no other journal. They who get the sum of all this in THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, and yet who would like to add to it the contents of another publication of high value treating questions of general interest from the Eastern standpoint or they who would like a first rate agricultural journal, in connection with a home weekly that covers all Northwestern affairs and the general news of the world, may make such choice out of the several offers herein presented that cannot fail to please, at a price lower than ever before offered in the Northwest.

THE WEEKLY and THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN, of course if twelve and the other of eight pages making when taken together a splendid news and literary semi weekly, and constituting not only a full general newspaper but also a faithful transcript of the life of the Northwest will be furnished at $3 00 a year. This is an excellent combination for those who cannot get THE OREGONIAN promptly every day. Or, THE WEEKLY and SUNDAY OREGONIAN with any one of the two papers above named, will be supplied for $4 00 a year.

In making your orders be sure to designate specifically which one of the papers is wanted in connection with THE OREGONIAN.

Ex-Senator Boutwell's Opinion
New York Tribune

When attention was called to the fact that Mr. Cleveland's friends think that he may be able to carry Massachusetts in 1888, Mr. Boutwell said: "That is a most absurd and ridiculous notion. We have flattered away considerable political strength in the old Bay State through bad management and in various ways, but we are not so far gone that the state cannot be carried for any republican nominee. Mr. Blaine could certainly carry it against Cleveland or anyone else. It looks very much as if Mr. Blaine will be renominated if he will accept the nomination. He is, in fact, conceded to him."

SOCIAL NOTICE.

There is nothing in a name but in a bottle of Wisdom's Robertine there is a world of satisfaction and pleasure to ladies of taste and refinement. It whitens and beautifies the skin without the injurious effects that attend the use of most cosmetics. The only visible evidence of its use is a beautifully clear and healthful complexion. Every lady using it recommends it to her friends. 1000 bottles sold each month and 5000 offered as a guarantee of its freedom from anything poisonous or harmful.

THE TALE OF A DUDE.

A New Year's Sketch.

BY NYM CRINKLE.

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

I saw Chickenhalter on New Year's morning. He was at the Calumet club looking through the papers. "Hallo, old fellow," I cried heartily, "getting ready to turn over?"

"Turn over?" he growled "turn over who?"

"The new leaf don't you know this is New Year's?"

"Nonsense," he snorted. "I was looking in the papers to see if my wife had bought any new clothes. I'm going to call on her to day."

"Looking in—the papers—clothes—call—on your wife—don't understand—beg pardon—are—"

"Well, he growled, looking over the top of the paper at me savagely. "Well' *you* don't look in the papers to find out what your wife does—eh?"

"N—o—that is—I don't as a general rule —I—'

"If you haven't got a society wife I see my wife will be dressed in maroon velvet sashing, and will receive. I'm going to make her a call."

He handed me the paper. As he did so he said: "Is your wife stashed. Here, take a look for yourself. Are your nerves strong?"

"Chick?" I remarked with gravity, the idea is a novel one. I let us call on our wives. There's nothing like reserving the dome before the—"

"Once a year," said Chick.

"And cementing the affections of our youth in our own hearthstones—"

"Once a year," said Chick.

"And all the holly wreaths and shams of life we must turn with hallowed feelings to his family altar—"

"Once a year," said Chick. "Has your wife sent you a card?"

"No, is it necessary?"

"Well, not if you are intimate."

We grasped hands as married men. We resolved to get no cards with "Mrs." Bliss Our Home on them, and—then we took a pony.

Afterwards we took a coupe and a stallion.

A boy ran up to the door of the vehicle with an extra. Chick bought it. He ran his eye down the headlines. "Ha!" he exclaimed.

"What is it?" I gasped. "somebody off the bridge this morning. "Collin and Lady?"

"Hix," he repeated, "I suspected, they receive together?"

"What, Sir Colin and—"

"No, your wife and mine."

Tableaux!

He handed me the paper. I looked it over listlessly to see if my mother-in law had done anything new in underclothes, but the society news was meager, so I threw down the sheet and then we rattled away merrily.

I suppose you know that New Year's this time has been unlike any that has preceded it. Society is so worn out with the conventional thing that every set has tried to make a new departure. All the Fifth avenue folk adopted the English caper. We called at Slopover's and the Sappington Gooseneck's and the Batterely-Cakeley's, and the women at each place came down in morning wrappers, yawning and rubbing their eyes, and pretending to have forgotten all about New Year's. They all averred they had been so overcome with the cares of Yuletide festivities, the yule log, carols, bear's head, mistletoe, plum pudding and mistletoe, you know, that they had quite forgotten the American custom of receiving on New Year's. "Really," said Slopover, "it's quite absurd, isn't it, to forget it, but I did."

Chick said these girls kept it up all day.

We met the primeval coterie at the Clubman ding coming down the avenue on a big stone truck drawn by a yoke of oxen. It gave me quite a thrill to see their independence of the conventional thing, it was such a manly cut away from the frippery custom. I asked Gooseneck after wards if to strike out on such bold and original lines required endurance, and he said no, a man who had been going to the Metropolitan opera house all winter laughed at that kind of bosh.

I do think, however, that the Lambs club fellows carried the unconventional thing too far when they hired a coal cart and got the drivers during them all over Slopover's sidewalk like a top of anthracite.

But where there is such a strong protest against the conventional thing there is apt to be a little extravagance at first.

The glide of the Hebser Newton church a Lenten fad one day, hanging a few protesting against the punishment of women for crime. They believed that it was unmanly.

At Goody Gainsborough's we struck the anti wear birds on your bonnet gang and had to sign their paper too. Chick broke me afterward that he never wore a bird until he had his wife. But he's a great goody-goody fellow, anyhow.

At the Apthamaruser we encountered the prohibition breeze and had to have our breaths examined by a big footman before we could get a drink, which we had taken a mile a la mode beef at the club with allspice in it came near being short cut.

Chick had an idea what a nuisance it was to the cabs this year. Everybody seemed to be sick of the conventional thing. At Courtlandt Lathrop's we met some agnostic girls, and as soon as Chick told them all out the pap racket Hebe Newton's they all laughed at the sentimentality of the idea that punishing women for crime was unmanly. Women got a paper on population, and commenced to use Ingersoll's argument that God would not punish women in the next world, because it would be ungallant.

It must have been 4 o'clock before this welcome portal of Chick's house came in sight. I felt like a martyr, but I heard him murmur there's no place like home.

I suppose every square man with a society wife who comes home at his own castle every night gives wife once a year to a tender desire to see his own wife, and I am sure nothing can be more beautiful on the dawning new year than to call on her.

We found the parlor full of swell people. We did a great deal of general bowing without any introductions, and Chick whispered to me:

"Old boy, which is my wife. Hang me if I remember her. The paper said she was stashed."

"Be calm, I said. "Don't betray your emotion. Give me a little time and I'll introduce you. So after some diplomacy I got introduced to my own wife, and she pointed out Mrs. Chick chaffer. Then I called Chick over and presented him.

Do you know there was something so touching and beautiful in the bringing of two people together who lived in the same house without seeing each other that I think a number of the vain men of the world who were present were so moved by it.

"Do you know," said Wollaston to me, "that it's the freshest thing I've seen, and I'm going to call on my own wife next New Year's."

I quite agreed with him, for the short conversation that I had with the partner of my joys convinced me that a man should make his own wife's acquaintance at least once a year. She was so polite. She said she had left the children all well and she invited me to call on her again when I had the opportunity.

Chick said his wife was equally polite. She spoke of the weather with deep earnestness, and something of the old thrill was in her tones as she asked him if he had enjoyed good health. He was deeply impressed by her, and assured her that he had followed her brilliant domestic career in the papers with interest, which seemed to please her.

Altogether it was a very agreeable visit.

As we were coming away the Lambs club cart came up and the boys were dumped in front of Chickenhalter's, but as some one had removed the covering of the coal hole several of them went down it.

The only remark that Chick made as we drove away was, "How absurd is the attempt to be unconventional. Such a scheme, when all you have to do is to get acquainted with your own wife."

PRESS PITH

There is one day when the St. Louis girl snaps her fingers at her small footed sisters from other cities. That day is Christmas. Her stockings hold so much.—Danville Breeze.

Impecunious lover—"Be mine, Amanda, and you will be treated like an angel." Wealthy maiden—Yes, I suppose so. Nothing to eat and less to wear. No, I thank you.'—Texas Siftings.

Miss Blank (to her cousin, who has unadvertently admired her foot)—Yes, papa thinks so much of my foot that while we were in Italy he tried his best to persuade me to have a bust made of it.—Harper's Bazar.

Edith—"Seems to me every one of these ancient sculptors is from the nude." "Yes; how wise these old artists were?" "Wise?" "Why, yes; they had sense enough to know that the dresses of the present would go out of fashion, so they omitted them."—Omaha World.

The grateful coachman—"I am going to make you a handsome Christmas present," said a Wall street broker to his coachman. "Thank you, sir," replied the coachman, who expected something handsome. "I'll give you all you have stolen from me during the past year." "Thank

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JAN 2, 1887.

The Salem *Statesman* has gotten out a fine New Year's edition. Nothing so comprehensive was ever done at Salem.

It wasn't kind in our Methodist brethren in Columbus, Ohio, to unload a "mess" of their making upon Portland, Oregon.

Sales of yesterday's OREGONIAN have far exceeded those of any issue in the paper's history It contained just what people wanted.

No one, let us hope, "swore off" yesterday That is a very ineffective method of reform. The thing to do is just to "quit" and "stay quit."

In the legislature of Illinois, which will elect Gen. Logan's successor, there are 204 members, of whom there are 110 republicans, 81 democrats, nine labor men, two greenbackers, one independent and one prohibitionist

The principal newspapers of San Francisco enter their protests against further tolerance of the unlawful and outrageous acts of violence by the street-railway strikers of that city It is high time to make such a protest, and high time it was enforced.

The bidding for the water bonds not only shows how excellent the credit of Portland is, but also how much confidence Portland's own wealthy citizens have in her stability and her future. Portland's bonds are almost as good as the bonds of the United States.

It is reported from Washington that an understanding has been reached between a number of republicans and democrats in congress to report a bill at an early day abolishing the revenue tax on domestic tobacco in the hands of growers, the tax on alcoholic spirits used in the arts, and to reduce the duty on sugar and molasses.

The Boston *Herald* announces that, after paying a fair profit on its business for the present year, it will make a division of the surplus profits with its employes. In former times the *Herald* made a profit of $300,000 to $400,000 a year. But during the last three years it has been pressed very hard by the *Globe*, and its profits have been much reduced—so much indeed that it now appears to think that it can well afford to make to its employes a promise that they may share therein. Possibly there will be an assessment of the employes before the year is ended

At the Congregational club dinner in Boston on "Forefathers' Day," poor Mr Blaine had his Burchard in shape of Rev Dr Lincoln of the Newton Theological Seminary who said "Looking at this presence to-night, I say there is more dormant Christian energy in these men and women than is sufficient to convert this city to Jesus Christ, though the city of Collins and O'Brien is not quite the city of Winthrop and the Puritans." It does seem as if Blaine was bound to meet some cleric of the silly type of Burchard at every banquet. Macbeth had the ghost of Banquo at every feast, and Burchard a "double" seems determined to dog the footsteps of Blaine.

The *Benton Leader* says that THE OREGONIAN, in printing the details of the Colin Campbell divorce case, "supplied a demand for filth for the money there was in it." Boeh There was no money in it to THE OREGONIAN. The publication didn't bring it an additional penny and it was not supposed it would THE OREGONIAN printed the story for the same reason that all respectable papers all over the world did, viz The prominence of the parties justified it. Does any one suppose that if a similar divorce case, involving the Blaine family or the Cleveland family, were before the courts, the newspapers of the world would n't print the details, and rightly, too?

Governor Hill, of New York, has respited Mrs Druse until the 28th of February next, to give the legislature an opportunity, if it sees fit, to modify the existing law, under which women as well as men are subject to the death penalty for murder. Dr Clemence S Lozier writes a letter of appeal to the women of the state to send in petitions to Gov Hill, and states therein that Mrs Druse was once "a pure Christian woman of fine nervous temperament, capable of high aspirations, loving and generous," but that after years of abuse and cruelty from Druse, one day when he had threatened to split her head open, she killed him with his own pistol Dr. Lozier has misstated the facts, for the evidence in the trial showed that Mrs. Druse, under threat of killing them if they refused, got her daughter of 20 years, her nephew of 12, and a little son to help in the killing of Druse. The nephew fired the pistol, the girl threw a rope around her father's neck and dragged him to the floor, and Mrs. Druse emptied the remaining chambers of the revolver into his prostrate body and then hacked his head off with an ax.

A CHARGE OF DELINQUENCY

It is complained by the New York *World* that President Cleveland has not dealt with the Pacific railroads as he ought It discloses that he has neglected a great opportunity that he has shown no comprehension of the importance of the subject, and apparently has taken no interest in the matter of compelling the roads to keep their obligations to the country and to the treasury The debt of the roads to the government, the *World* insists can be secured fully by rigid enforcement of he Thurman act, but he President does not take the necessary steps to enforce that act.

In the same spirit the well known Washington correspondent of the *Herald* writes The president has let pass a golden opportunity to press it, and he evidently of the policy pursued by Mr Arthur in regard to the surrender of all the government claims in this question" The correspondent adds that secretary Lamar is also neglecting his opportunity, and, inferentially, he has neglected his duty When the case was presented to him he did not even examine it, but pushed away the papers, saying that "the figures made his head ache." Mr Cleveland is reminded through the *World* that his administration cannot afford this neglect of duty. For, "If the president is not a reformer he has not a political leg to stand on. He is not an orator He has not rendered any conspicuous service to his country. He has no dazzling talents to blind the eyes of admiring friends to faults He is not called a genius by the most cringing of the crowd of flatterers who surround him The conclusion is that the administration must get down to practical business, or make a failure

SOME OF THE MEN OF A MIGHTY TIME.

It is related that Gen Logan, just before his death, spoke freely about the position of Stephen A. Douglas at the outbreak of the rebellion. With Douglas Logan was very intimate. He said that when the rebellion was organizing Douglas fully appreciated the fact that it was to be a gigantic struggle During his presidential contest in 1860 Douglas twice made a mission to travel through the South, and he was staggered at the intense bitterness and hostility of the whole people against the North Douglas knew that he had no possible hope of the presidency in that contest, but he remained in the field. As soon as the war opened he strongly supported the national cause. Gen Logan thought that Douglas would not have accepted a position in Lincoln's cabinet, but would have entered the army, and had he lived, Logan says he would have been "the greatest soldier of the war."

With an Eastern contemporary, we doubt this, because Douglas had no early military training and all the great military commanders that have ever lived had that training. Douglas had executive force, but not an organizing mind Grant was predestined to be the great man of the war, for he was an energetic executive, and a thorough organizer, with courage and endurance, and a placidity of temper which never disturbed his judgment. Passion was a marked factor in Douglas's character. Grant had little of that. Douglas was an intellectual giant—rather in debate than in action. One of the greatest phrenologists said Grant had the best balanced head ever put on a man's shoulders This fact made him grow stronger and stronger in the greatest positions When he was selling wood in the streets of Carondelet, in 1859, and driving a butcher's cart in Galena, in 1860, no one in authority what was in him yet he had in him the basis of the most illustrious soldier of the age, because his early military training at West Point and in Mexico planted the seed of his military superiority

A very strong friendship grew up between Grant and Logan Grant, it is well known, regarded Logan as one of the best corps commanders in the service of his country Such success was the more noticeable, as Logan entered the army purely as a civilian The preference which Gen Grant expressed for Logan as a presidential candidate in 1884 is memorable The editor of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* says that he called upon Gen Grant at his house in New York on the evening of May 23, 1884. Gen Grant, standing on crutches received him A few words were passed about the presidential situation, as the editor was then about leaving for Europe Grant remarked "I prefer Gen Logan for the presidency, but can elect any good republican"

H W S

A CHAIR OF MORALITY

A correspondent last week urged the founding of a "chair of moral science" in the university, and among other things said

Will not peril to the country result from this want of moral training? May not this be a leading cause for that want of veracity integrity and honor in the commercial, social and political circles so often noticed and complained of by the press and especially by THE OREGONIAN? It is unreasonable to send our teachers from a normal school however great their literary attainments, and however perfect their methods who have no scientific training in moral philosophy The school law requires that they shall have good moral character This they may have without being able to teach others scientifically in this department, if they have not themselves been so taught

THE OREGONIAN thinks a "chair of moral science" is well enough, as a matter of intellectual training in an interesting subject, but "a chair of moral science" no more solves the question of public morality than a chair of metaphysics or psychology. There is no lack of chairs of moral science at the East, yet there is a painful lack of every-day common honesty, and a person of sufficient intelligence to enter a high school, who has not already developed sufficient moral sense and common sense to practice the primitive virtues of commercial honesty and sobriety can not be saved by the establishment of chairs of moral science any more than a radically lazy man can be cured of indolence by being sent to an industrial school. If the home and the common school leaves a boy so dull in moral sense and spiritual apprehension that he does not know right from wrong, honesty from dishonesty, no university chair of moral science will rescue him from ruin Morality that waits for a "chair of moral science" to be set artificially convinced that honesty is the best policy, is either a radical fool or a radical knave for whom there is no cure but retribution Prof Huxley said a sound word the other day in the following sentence The safety of morality lies neither in the adoption of this or that philosophical speculation or that or that theological creed but in a real and living belief in the fixed order of nature, which sends social disorganization upon the track of immorality as surely as it sends physical disease after physical trespass

A chair of moral science is a proper part of intellectual training but everyday morality that waits for a chair of moral science for its birth and development will probably "die a borning" A chair of moral science is as powerless to make men and women moral as the study of a law book is to develop a reverence for the spirit of natural equity and justice between man and man The man who has no sense of natural justice until he reads the law of equity would be a very dangerous fellow to make chief justice of the supreme court. The intelligence that can enter a high school and yet is not associated with moral sense until it sits at the feet of the Gamaliel of a chair of moral science is in a very bad way It stands for the moral incurables in the world A man or woman who has never been alive to the moral obligations of chastity, temperance, justice and integrity until they sit under the droppings of the sanctuary of "moral science" will probably never have any chastity, morality, temperance or honesty Intelligence that is equal to a high school fairly implies ordinary moral sense, and if it does not it will hardly get it from a scientific exposition of moral science. Moral sense antedates moral science, when it does not, the pupil is in a very dismal, dangerous and hopeless condition. A chair of moral science no more endows its devotees with morality than a chair of diplomacy makes diplomats So while there is no objection to a chair of moral science as a matter of intellectual discipline it will not make or mar the morality of the Pacific coast.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The New York legislature last winter appointed a commission to investigate and report on the most humane and practical method known to modern science for carrying out effect the sentence of death One of the members of this commission, Doctor Southwick, favors electricity, which can be applied so as to effect immediate death in every instance Death by hypodermic injection of acids is not considered practicable, because it would need a physician to do the work, and physicians would probably not consent to act as executioners The Spanish garotte, which pierces the spinal column instantaneously, is considered with favor The argument of the foes of the death penalty is that they cannot reconcile the willful, deliberate, premeditated putting to death of a human being wholly within our power, and whom we can prevent by other measures from committing further mischief The experience of Wisconsin, Michigan Iowa, Maine and Switzerland, who once tried life imprisonment, is that murders increased with frightful rapidity on the abolition of the death penalty It is a question that philanthropy cannot be permitted to settle in violation of the teaching of experience.

But while the public is not ready for the abolition of capital punishment, the public is probably ready for the extinction of any coincident brutality that marks public executions Every state ought to be humane enough to make her executions private, but in several, if not the majority of the Southern states, they are public, or if nominally private, are made public by the issue of tickets of admission by dissolute sheriffs and dissolute deputies to a crowd of desperate roughs and political "bummers." Public executions the experience of the world has shown, have only served to rob the penalty of its moral effect by turning the popular eye to the horrors of the scaffold, and by steeling the criminal up to an effort to die "game," which helps educate the young savages of civilization who see in it a contempt for death, and a confusion of the nerve bravado of a murderer with the high souled gallantry of a soldier The old slave states, as might be expected from the traditions of their civilization nearly all permit public executions, which are gala days for the rural population, but even in the North, through the clumsiness or impunity of the executioner, horrid spectacles sometimes take place The law, as it seems to us, should decree to it that the solemn act of the death penalty should be executed with the most scrupulous care for public decency to the end that no taint of levity should attach to it, or chance of heedlessness to future criminals by the ignorance or incompetency of the hangman. No witnesses beyond those legally necessary to see that the sentence is complied with should be present, not even newspaper reporters for no end of public justice or public morals is served by the picturesque narratives of the manner in which a poor wretch met a dreadful fate, or in detailed descriptions of the machinery that wrought his death. The law ought to exclude the reporter from the pall of the condemned and from his scaffold, which ought to be constructed within the prison walls, as it is in England, where, with commendable humanity, not only is the scaffold hid from the eye, but the body of the felon, after the drop falls, sinks into a well that conceals his muscular contortions from the gaze of the witnesses The greatest statesman of the French republic, Gambetta secured the change from public to private executions on the ground that the public executions in Paris had become mere butcheries, attended by the mob of Paris, that became so depraved in its taste as to break into open violence and riot when a poor victim was respited from the guillotine, and his ferocious fellows were thus cheated out of their sensational spectacle

Would we therefore substitute electricity or the garrote for hanging No because hanging, if performed by a competent hangman, is not torture, but it is an ignominious mode of punishment that carries with it more of a deterrent influence than a more painless and serene mode of execution Public opinion does not want to torture a criminal, and yet public opinion, so long as it inflicts the death penalty at all, does not demand a painless punishment On the contrary it is quite willing that the punishment for murder should be both ignominious and painful enough to be strengthened as a deterrent influence A man cruel enough to murder deliberately a fellow creature, and no other homicides are ever hanged, is not a person who has any right to expect a painless death at the hands of the people therefore so long as the death penalty obtains at all let it be robbed of none of its disgrace and terrors by dismissing a cutthroat from this world by a flash of artificial lightning An able English jurist, Justice Stephen, thinks that any effort to make capital punishment practically painless would react in shape of lynch law

THE CLERICAL ESTHETE

A deal of fun was flung at Britannia's "Big Sunflower and Lank Lily," Oscar Wilde, as standing for imbecility in art and for maudlin eroticism in poetry, but really Oscar Wilde was not any more worthy of the contempt of common sense intellects than the clerical esthetes who are found in every great city of the country, the "lah-de dah" pulpiteers that George William Curtis, nearly thirty years ago, satirized under the name of "The Reverend Cream Cheese." This breed of mush and milk manhood flourishes in every great city, and had a conspicuous representative several years ago in Chicago in the person of Rev. Arthur Ritchie, who called himself "Father Ritchie," and forced a rupture with Bishop McLaren This nincompoop pulpiteer had not manliness enough to declare himself a Roman Catholic, but confined to be a Roman Catholic in all his outward antics, while still claiming the shelter of the Protestant Episcopal commission He laid the corner stone of the Church of the Ascension with the celebration of five minor or lower masses in the morning and of solemn high mass at 11 A M, with procession, cross bearers, candle bearers, incense swingers, bell ringers, priests in albs and chasubles, and taking the sacraments all alone while the people adored them. This "Father Ritchie" had the impudence to commiserate his bishop as "in the darkness of Calvinism" because the bishop refused to be present at his pseudo-Catholic mummeries Nobody feels other than high respect for a devout genius like Cardinal Newman or Cardinal Manning, who manfully marches over to Rome, but for these hybrid, mongrel, "High Church" creatures, who are neither Catholics nor Protestants, but insult the sincere communicants of either faith by setting up rancid sentimentalism in place of stern piety, for these clerical knaves and fools, every sincere, manly Catholic or Protestant ought to feel contempt It is Oscar Wilde in the pulpit, it is the lank lily and the big sunflower borne by unthematic foot of the altar of the Almighty If anything is more absurdly effeminate than another to a sincere nature, it is this sentimental posturing at the throne of grace Give us the Catholic church in all its sincerity of sacrifice and devotional appeal, or the stern faith of the most orthodox Protestant, but for his religious esthete, that is neither Protestant fish, Roman Catholic fowl or agnostic red herring, but which substitutes sentimentalism for simple devoutness, and silly posturing for piety, we feel nothing but the disgust excited by Oscar Wilde's rancid dilutions of art and poetry

DEMAND BRINGS SUPPLY

Though it is the claim of prohibitionists that there is great and rapid increase of prohibition sentiment throughout the country, the *Voice*, prohibition organ, complains and laments that the number of places at which liquors are sold in the United States is steadily growing larger Under the title "The Increasing Curse," the *Voice* presents a table compiled from the reports of the internal revenue bureau, which gives the number of dealers in liquor paying the United States tax imposed upon everybody who sells liquor, and the amount of liquor produced, in both 1885 and 1886 The total number of dealers in the country increased from 201 435 to 209 00 and the amount of liquor (both distilled and malt) produced, from 57 885 to 73 887 980 gallons The table brings out the very startling fact that in the prohibitory state of Vermont, which has long remained almost stationary in population the number of liquor dealers has grown in the past year from 141 to 330 more than 1o per cent The last census gave Vermont 332 people, and the proportion of liquor dealers is therefore 1 to every 1000 population But the prohibition state of Maine is almost as badly off with 1,040 dealers for its 626 people, or 1 to every 601, while New Hampshire, an other prohibition state, leaves her neighbors far behind, with 1,041 dealers for 346 people, or 1 to every 96 A small proportion of these dealers in prohibition states are druggists who have a legitimate business in selling liquor for sacramental purposes, but the overwhelming majority are regular saloon keepers So much for the failure to prevent the sale of a thing when there is a large demand for it

BRIEF LENGTHS

All the Bulgarians seem to be willing to massacre Christians —St Louis Globe Democrat

In three days' hunting full days of five hours it is apparent that "uniform success" weighs as much as it used to in the era of corruption and Saint Reputation

Jay Gould has bought a pew in a Presbyterian church He holds it for a rise of course —Hartford Post.

Washington claims to be becoming the center of the world London now occupies the position of center of the world —Omaha Herald

"A Great Wrong Righted" is a headline in an Indiana paper Another hoosier democrat must have fallen hair to a third class postoffice —Louisville Commercial.

Mr Cleveland is a candidate for a second term That explains all the things which have recently puzzled the men who believed he was a real civil service reformer —Boston Record

When Tennyson says that Edith was "fem nine to her tender feet" he is simply expressing poetically the Western phrase, "She's a real woman right down to the ground" —Baltimore American

Unless there is a very great change for the better it will soon be regarded as an outrage upon decency for a newspaper to chronicle the movements of the average British nobleman.—Atlanta Constitution

The Colin Campbell verdict is akin to Snaky Bill's remark concerning Howling Pete both of Colorado "Pete was a tough man, you bet but, for all that, he never chewed off his mother's ear"—Boston Advertiser

Jay Gould is now a democrat in Missouri, a republican in Illinois, and doubtful in Indiana. The passage of the Interstate commerce bill would add fresh complications to his political convictions —St Louis Post Dispatch

Since a jury has decided that neither Lord nor Lady Campbell is guilty, they will probably be ruled out of aristocratic society in England Social success over there seems to depend on ability and inclination to smash the decalog —Peoria Transcript

Hunt's Carbolic Salve.

The best salve used in the world for Cuts Bruises Piles Sores Ulcers Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Pimples The cure is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case Be sure to get HERPETS CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are but imitation and counterfeits.

THE LIFE OF THE SALMON.

How the Time is Passed by the Young Fish in Fresh Water

PORTLAND, Dec. 29, 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

I have been reading with some interest the articles written for THE OREGONIAN, by Mr Sutton and "Pound Net," upon the destruction of salmon in the Columbia and tributaries. As neither of them touches upon the length of time the fish stop in fresh water from the time they are hatched till they go to sea and become matured fish, which I think is a very important point to be considered, as it is in this time that a great many immature fish are destroyed, I thought I might give some information on the habits of the salmon, taken from such authority as Genio C. Scott, I ranks, Forrester and others equally as good, and from experiments made by introducing salmon in waters that had never been inhabited by that fish, and closely watching from the time of spawning till they come back from the sea to spawn as mature fish, which in the main will apply to Columbia fish

The salmon has four stages of existence—the first stage as the parr, a bright, silvery little fellow with dark bars across its sides—that has rapidly developed from the fry For from three to fifteen months it inhabits the shores of its native and adjoining streams, and can be caught with bait and artificial fly, and make fine sport for small fish, as in that time they only grow from six or eight inches in length. I have seen below the dam—where Johnson's creek empties into the Willamette, at Milwaukee, thousands of them, and caught them there, and have seen them caught from the wharves in Portland

At about the age of fifteen months it changes in appearance and spring, slender parr to the more chubby smolt, its head is heavier and it has more depth of body, and white scales begin to appear and cover the parr marks on its sides, and it begins to develop quite rapidly has a gamey look, and affords fine sport for the angler. It is now a wider range and begins to work its way to the sea, by which time it has grown to be about eighteen inches long and will weigh from three to six pounds. It is this fish that is caught in large quantities by the fish wheels at the Cascades, and sent to this market with the bluebacks. After this fish has reached the estuary it stays there long enough to harden its scales to some extent and get used to its new element and food, and prepare to battle with the inhabitants of the deep.

It is now two years since the beginning of its life, that it has been exposed as an immature fish to all the devices of man, and the prey to all the large fish of the fresh water to its infancy Now see how wisely nature has provided for the perpetuation of this fish. Only about one half of the fish hatched so to sea at a time, and the other part stay in fresh water another season, to provide a supply in case of destruction of the first, which makes them three years in fresh water. If man was as careful to protect the inhabitants of the water and forest there would be enough for mankind to the last day.

The fish has gone to sea as a smolt, and after feeding upon the rich food it finds in plenty, it comes back in from one to four years to its place of nativity to spawn as a grilse and now it is to be found in all its beauty. Its form is not as heavy as the salmon, weighing from eight to fifteen pounds. It is one of the gamiest fish for the angler known, as those who have caught them at the falls at Oregon City well know They are caught in the spring, and in the fall they are spawned and from then with the winter freshet to the sea again, where they stay and gain very rapidly in size and return the next spring a fully developed salmon

The fish known here as steel heads are salmon trout, and are the same fish full grown as the Cowlitz trout and feed in fresh water at all times and will take salmon roe and artificial flies, and are also caught at the falls at Oregon City W. S F

CITY PULPITS

Preaching morning and evening at the Fourth Presbyterian church, South Portland Thomas Boyd, pastor

First Presbyterian church, corner of Washington and Third streets —Preaching morning and evening by Rev W S Holt.

Unitarian church—Corner Yamhill and Seventh streets Morning service at usual hour, Rev Mr. Spriggs, of Salem, officiating Evening service omitted

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel church, Bidwell, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Rev John W Skaus, pastor—Services Sunday at 10 A M, 7 P M Sunday school at 2 o'clock P M All welcome

Sunday services at Nonpareil hall, corner First and Main—2 30 P M, Answers to questions, under electro biological influence 7 30 a sacred concert, literary and musical Collection at the door All are cordially welcome.

First Christian church, corner East Park and Columbia streets Mr J N Nelson will preach in the evening at 7 30 in Swedish language In the morning at 11 o'clock in the English language The public are invited to attend

First Congregational church, corner of Second and Jefferson streets, Rev I E Clapp, pastor—Service of the Lord's Supper at 11 A M Bible school at 12 30 Meeting of the Society of Christian Endeavor at 6 30 P M Appropriate New Year's service at 7 30 P M.

United Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and Montgomery streets. Wm R. Stevenson, pastor Services at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sabbath school at 12 30 P M Morning service, a New Year's lesson, "The Past and the Present. What to do with them" A cordial invitation to all

Plymouth Congregational church, corner of Fourteenth and H streets—Rev G H Atkinson, D D, acting pastor, will preach this morning at 11 o'clock. Communion service after sermon Sunday school at 12.30 o'clock The week of prayer will be observed in this church every evening at 7 30 o'clock

Grace M E church, corner Taylor and Eleventh streets, Rev. E. W. Caswell, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M and 7.30 P M by the pastor Morning subject, "The Power of Prayer" Evening subject, "Gather up the Fragments" Sunday school at 12 15 P M, prayer service Thursday evening at 7.30, seats free, ushers in attendance.

Scandinavian M. E. church, corner of Twelfth and D streets, Rev. C. N. Hauge, pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P M. Sunday school at 12 15 P M. The week of prayer will be observed at the Scandinavian M. E. church next week. Beginning with Sunday evening, evangelical services will be commenced, to continue as long as the interest may warrant.

First Baptist church, corner of Fourth and Alder streets. Rev J Q A Henry, pastor, will preach at 11 A M and 7.30 P M. Sunday Evening subject "Practical Thoughts for the New Year" Evening subject "The Beginning of the Book." Baptism in the evening Sunday school at 12.30 P M Parents are invited to come and bring their children Services every evening during the week except Saturday All are welcome.

Calvary Presbyterian church, corner of Ninth and Clay streets.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7.30 P M, by the Rev R. R. Dillworth Sabbath school at 12.30 o'clock. This church will unite with the First Presbyterian church in observing the "week of prayer" Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the services will be in this church, commencing at 7.30 o'clock All are cordially invited

EAST SIDE PULPITS

St Francis church, I and Eleventh streets—Services at 8 and 10 30 A M Sunday school at 2 P M Afternoon service at 3

The East Portland Spiritual and Literary society hold meetings at their rooms, corner of Fourth and G streets, every Sunday at 3 P M. All invited Seats free

Methodist Episcopal church, corner I and Ninth streets Rev. L. H. Driver, pastor—Regular services will be held at 11 A M and 7 P M. Sabbath school meets at 12 30 o'clock All are welcome

First Baptist church, corner G and Seventh streets—Rev J W Daniels will preach at 11 A. M and 7 0 P M, as usual Sabbath school meets at 12 30 o clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening.

St. David's Episcopal church, Rev John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 o'clock A M, and in the evening at 7 o'clock as usual Friday evening services at 7 30 P M. Sunday school meets at 9 o A M

Zion Evangelical church, Stephens addition, Rev C C Poling, pastor—services as usual at 11 A M and 7 30 P M Sabbath school meets at 10 A M Weekly meetings as usual. Strangers made welcome to all these services.

First Presbyterian church, corner of Sixth and J streets, Rev D O Ghormley, pastor—Divine services on Sabbath, January 2, at 11 A M and 7 P M Sabbath school at 12 M o'clock Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock Strangers and friends invited

SUFFRAGE IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY

CASTLE ROCK, W T, Dec. 30, 1886

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

Please answer the following questions through THE OREGONIAN and oblige some of your readers If the bill now before congress for the admission of Washington becomes a law, will the ladies have the right to vote upon the adoption of the constitution? Would not the general law of the land govern the subject, or the local or territorial laws?

A READER

The local law would govern, unless congress should expressly prescribe the qualifications for suffrage in the territory

Expensive Busts of Mrs Cleveland

Washington Special Dec 30

Every thing that represents Mrs Cleveland seems to have interest to the millions of people in this country. Her photographs are sold everywhere, and the photographers all say that they make money by them An enterprising painter cast molder has made a small bust of the first lady in the land, and they are sold about Washington for a good price but now the government has gone into the making likenesses of the fair mistress of the White house The old and mutilated bank notes, when they come back to the treasury, are burned and the ashes or residuum is made into a pulp and this pulp is molded into various shapes and forms. The latest design is a miniature bust of Mrs Cleveland Its price $10 and is made of bank notes to the edge of the President's fair wife, and each figure is labeled "Made from mutilated bank notes worth $10 000 This is said for a fair price and is reaching a good sale

Cure for the Deaf It is a fact beyond dispute that Common Sense in the Head can be cured by Piso's Cure for Consumption. It is the only remedy that will do it. Sold by druggists, 75 cents. Nasal Inhaler and Ointment, 50 cents. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail. Address E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

MEETING NOTICE.

Portsmouth Real Estate Co—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Portsmouth Real Estate Co will be held at the office of the company in Portland, Oregon, on Monday, January 3, 1887, at 2 o'clock P M, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting C M RUSSELL, Sec

BORN.

At Oregon City, Jan 1st, the wife of W F Barnes, a son

DIED.

In this city, on Jan 2, 9 A M, Mrs. Mary Ann Hammond, wife of N J Hammond

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral of Thomas Hall, from the residence of his father, Dr A L Nicholas, 175 Washington street, this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock Interment at Lone Fir cemetery

NEW TO-DAY.

WOOD—O N L Y U N G E R ' S F O O T O F Taylor st for Dry Wood cut any length Telephone No 40 1d6d

AFTER THE CHERAS ARE OVER YOU WILL want a job of this will please your taste and such you can get at the New York 14d8

WANTED—DESK ROOM IN SOME OFFICE IN a good locality or will rent a small office And dress Y Z A care Oregonian 13d7

ACHES AND PAINS DO NOT EXIST WITH Chicago Candles A whole ton at MORGAN & HOFLBLING'S Firstard Yamhill 12d8d

SCHIMPER'S CONFECTIONERY OYSTER AND Coffee Rooms 250 First st. New neat and inviting Christmas tree ornaments in plenty 14d6d

SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED cook to go to cook or general housework can give references Apply at 80 South Fourth st. 2d

THEATRICAL AND MASQUERADE COSTUMES for sale or hire S BARTH N W corner Fifth and Washington sts Country orders solicited 12d8d

TELEGRAPHY—AN EVENING CLASS WILL be organized the first week in January Monthly tuition $5. Address telegraphy care Oregonian 23d8

H. LITT MANUFACTURER AND DEALER in All Wool Silk and Fine Wraps The largest dressmaking establishment in the United States Corner Third and Alder sts 14d6d

NOTICE I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR any debts contracted by my wife Mrs Kittie Nelson after this date N J NELSON Portland Or Jan 1 1887 2

LIGHT GOLDEN C SUGAR 19 LBS $1 DRY Granulated Sugar 19 lbs $1 Choicest Quality New Orleans Molasses 45 cents per gal Pearl Hulled Barley 25 lbs 1 Rice New Oregon Head 10 lbs pails only 85 cents (1926d) J N BRISTOL, 44 Morrison st

NOTICE—TO PORTLAND AND WILLAMETTE Valley merchants—On and after January 1 1887 all freight intended for shipment from Portland to the Willamette valley will be delivered at the foot of Jefferson st Please direct accordingly and save delay R KOEHLER, Agent O R & N Co Receiver of the Oregonian Railway Company (Limited) 31d3p

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership firm of Hunt & Patton contractors for building and operating 9 miles of N P Railroad track on west side of Cascade Divis on, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st inst G W Hunt alone is authorized to collect all accounts moneys and assets due said late firm and assumes and will pay all indebtedness of said firm G W HUNT Portland Jan 1 1887 (5f10) J N PATON

Latest New York and Parisian Designs

In Ready Made and Suits to Order Lowest Prices Send for circulars and rules for self measurement D W LLAMS 76 Morrison st Portland 912d6w

RUPTURE PERMANENTLY CURED.

NO SURGICAL OPERATION REQUIRE FROM pain or accident Work every day while under treatment Cures guaranteed or money refunded Call on or address with stamp DR. BOLDUC LUPTURE ROOMS 8 and 9 First National Bank Portland. 16d

THE PORTLAND GAS LIGHT CO AND THE Portland Water Co have removed to their new office S E corner Third and Stark sts. 27d8

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

M B GOLDSTEIN —Lessee and Manager

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

TUESDAY DEC 28th and Every Evening during the week Varney s Comic Opera in Tacts,

"THE MUSKETEERS!"

Mr J K Murray will introduce the Celebrated Song Let All Obey

POPULAR PRICES, - - 25 and 50c

Reserve seats 25c extra at McKercher & Thompson s between the hours of 10 A M to 1 P M, and 3 to 6 P M MATINEE SATURDAY

NOTICE OF REMOVAL!

We have removed the entire remaining stock of Dry Goods Clothing Boots and Shoes, etc. from 25 and 27 North First st. owned and carried on by us as a branch of our business, under the name of The Working Men s Store to our present and only location, at 185 and 187 First st. bet Yamhill and Taylor through to 184, 186 188, 190 and 192 Second and 2, 4, 6 and 8 Taylor sts Second, Entrances on all these streets. Portland Jan 1 1887 1jan

J. FRED CLARK & CO.

—HAVE FOR SALE—

Portland City and Suburban Properties, improved and unimproved, both in and out.

Lots and blocks near the car shops of the R. R. companies at Albina.

Acre to six acre tracts in Belmont Park (Mt. Tabor) the most beautiful, most accessible and most healthful suburb of Portland.

Tracts of lands in Oregon and Washington Territories for grain and sheep ranges.

Portland business properties.

Residences sites &c. &c.

Locations for manufacturers with water power

Our office furnish a to those who desire the finest and most complete real estate information obtainable in the city at J FRED CLARK & CO

Real Estate Agents 13 Stark st. Portland Or

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Real Estate Agents 13 Stark st. Portland Or

NEW TO-DAY.

BON MARCHE.

We offer for thirty days Ladies Stylish Ready made All Wool Suits $15—splendid value for $22 Stylish Suits from $8 upward We must clear out our Dress Goods in order to make room for Spring importations. For fect fits and stylish make go to

D FORTER & CO., 147 Third st, bet. Alder and Morrison sts.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1782.

GEORGE L. STORY, General Agent, 7 Stark Street, Portland, Or.

Cascades Springs Natural Mineral Water.

On January 1st the proprietors of this water will assume the agency and sole bottling of above water The label will be slightly changed, and each bottle will have a label over the cork, with a fac simile of proprietor's name (Moffett) thereon.

We take this opportunity to change label owing to the fact that only a small quantity is in the market. Dealers having any quantity on hand will be supplied with labels. C. FRANK MOFFETT Portland, Or., Sole Bottler. 1d6w

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THE LEADING

HOPPING BY MAIL!

s a practice which has proven isfactory for years, both East West. It brings the largest best assortment to the most tant out-of-town residents, and es them the same advantages those residing in the city; it es money, is easy and practica-

Ve feel amply rewarded by the cess of our last season's Illus-ted catalogue. Our new cata-ue you will find a great im-ovement over our former issues. have endeavored to make it as fect and complete as possible; wever, we will cheerfully give further information by letter at may be requested.

Our business has assumed such portions that we have been mpelled to greatly enlarge our res, and are now occupying the ire lower floor, full depth of building, together with the cond floor, which is reached by Otis elevator, giving us at once most complete and largest tablishment of the kind on the ast.

We have never increased prices, d always decreased them when sible. This process, followed rough a term of years, has ought our rates down to the west notch.

The size of our business may be ken as a sure indication that we resent solid advantages to pur-asers.

Our New Catalogue is now ready r distribution, and will be sent ee of Charge to any address on application.

S. Lipman & Co.

r. First and Washington Streets, Portland, Or.

R. R.-LEASED

180 MILES.

BETWEEN

RTLAND

—AND—

d after January 1, 1887, Trains will run as follows:

VE AND ARRIVE AT PORT-AND foot JEFFERSON ST.

Westside Division.

een Portland and Airlie—80 miles.

LEAVE		ARRIVE
10:10 A.M.		4:00 P.M.
12:35 P.M.		6:38 P.M.
1:35 P.M.		7:16 P.M.
1:50 P.M.		7:25 P.M.
3:45		9:15 P.M.
4:50		
5:30		
6:15		
7:30 A.M.		
8:35 A.M.		
9:05 A.M.		
10:00 A.M.		
6:00 A.M.		6:00 A.M.
12:05 P.M.		8:05 A.M.
12:15 P.M.		8:20 A.M.
1:00 P.M.		8:45 A.M.
4:25 P.M.		11:20 A.M.

Eastside Division.

een Portland and Coburg—128 miles.

LEAVE		LEAVE
10:10 A.M.	Coburg	6:15 A.M.
12:35 P.M.	Creswell	6:53 A.M.
1:35 P.M.	Long's	8:16 A.M.
2:35 P.M.	West Side	9:16 A.M.
3:45 P.M.	West Stayton	9:46 A.M.
3:45 P.M.	Waldo Hills	10:05 A.M.
4:50 P.M.	Silverton	10:55 A.M.
5:30 P.M.	Mt. Angel	11:35 A.M.
6:40 P.M.	French Prairie	11:55 A.M.
6:55 P.M.	Hubbard	12:20 P.M.
8:25 P.M.	Ross's Landing	1:20 P.M.
8:30 P.M.	Dundee Junction	1:25 P.M.
8:45 P.M.	Portland (arrive)	1:40 P.M.

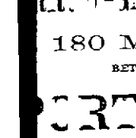
Rets for sale at office, foot of Jefferson st., A. & R. T. Co's office, Second and Pine sts., rtland, Oregon.

ral Offices, N. W. cor. First & Pine sts.

WILLIAM REID,
President P. & W. V. Ry.

AS. N. SCOTT,
Receiver O. R'y Co. (L'd) Line.
3143

Nos. 132, 134 Third St.
Portland, Or.



Young,
Middle-aged and Old,
Single or Married Men
And All who Suffer from

OST MANHOOD.

ous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Loss al Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Lack of gy, Impediment to Marriage; also Blood and Lineases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Sore Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mer Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, ing Urine, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture receiving th treatment, prompt relief and cure for life. th Sexes consult confidentially. 10 to 5 only

WORTH FREE! ment of Forms and limbs, clear, lovely complexion, beautiful eyes and perfect health guaranteed. "Perfect Home Treatment Book" sent free. Dr. E. C. West, 1051 Post st., San Francisco, Cal. Mention this paper.

Halsted—San Francisco, Cal.

E TEUTONIA CLASS OF BEER IS ONLY ...ed by Frank Keller, Pine and Front sts.

Exonerated from Blame in Night's Accident.

Found Overboard and Drowned—New Assistant at Y. M. C. A.

Court—Minor Matters.

Tried in the Dan Moran before Judge Stearns Mon-

Closing open to-day from 2 to sale of reserved seats. Business Saturday was immense.

H. Kiel, steward of the was presented with a beau-by the men in his department.

the late W. S. Lombard will from Trinity Episcopal church, and Oak streets, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Thomas Harper, formerly Fourth street, this city? Mr. has information concerning his or his heirs.

Grow, of Astoria, state senator-Saturday for Salem. During his Whitcomb will have charge of Navigation company's busi-

Western Wave lodge No. 89, social at their hall, corner on Wednesday evening, Janu-which time a good pro-

of the University of Californ-Caswell's pulpit at Grace Sunday. His subject is not attend will be glad to speakers on the Pacific

Mrs. Fannie Ramsey arrived yesterday, and the funeral at 2 o'clock this afternoon of her father, Dr. A. L. Nick-Interment at

Hall, an Indian on the reservation, was drowned while River one day last week. The and threw her into the swift being heavily handle herself, and was the strong current of the body has not been recovered.

missionary of the W. C. T. New Year's an oil of the Yosemite, taken point of view, including El Cap-and the beautiful moun-Falls; Hope and Charity. It Rev. Peirce, done by her will be kept always as a precious

Thompson, of Astoria, Mr. J. B. Wyatt retir-of ill health. The *Astorian* re-Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt's three this city they have made nu-and acquaintances who will bear and wish them abun-

SHOOTING A STEWARD.

Wade of the ship Spirit of the was arrested yesterday afternoon at for assault and battery on Frank steward of the vessel. He put up appearance to answer to the charge police court.

"G" CO.

will assemble at the armory in on Sunday, January 2, at 1 to attend the funeral of our late Lombard.

L. C. FARRAR, Captain.

, First Sergeant.

DISSOLVED.

have dissolved partnership. will still conduct the business. Mr. artist, is having the studio Espey fitted up, and will hereafter to the finer arts. By retiring from the photo business Mr. one of its best photographers. in his new enterprise.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Wm. Withers, the aged father of of Tongue Point, and of A. carrying one of the range factory depot, when he fell, the large him on the body in a way that that paralysis of the bowels last Thursday night he died. was a native of Portland, and was in the 84th year of

CLOSE OF AN OPERATIC SEASON.

Tycks Opera company, headed Hanlon, closed a three weeks' en-in New Market. "The Oath of performances yesterday packed filled capacity, and more en-were never seen anywhere. good-bye to all the favor-the company goes to the Manager Howe is trying to return to San Francisco via Port-any further week here, but it is such arrangements can be previous engagements in Cali-

DIED IN CALIFORNIA.

, head salesman for the firm of E. and at the Sisters' hospital, in Los of consumption, aged 35 been in the service of Meyer & and in the service of their prede-years. Three months ago, being dread disease, he went to California, but gradually grew weaker. a year ago, in this city, of con-He had no relatives on this coast. an excellent business man, and confidence of his employers and of the house. The body will be for burial.

LOYAL LEGION.

meeting of the Oregon commandery Legion was held at the parlor of hotel on Wednesday evening, candidates for membership for the first class: Lieutenant-A. Reynolds, deputy quartermas-Vancouver, W. T., and Lieut. J. M. Idaho cavalry volunteers, Marsh-for the second class, Edgar T. son of Gen. Thos. H. Tannatt, U. S. A.

were adopted expressing their for their deceased companion, and sympathy for his bereaved ordered engrossed and for-family. The commandery is in good condition, and rapidly growing in

SHOT OVERBOARD.

occurred last Tuesday from on Shoalwater bay. The tug near the bar and was returning, her with such force that she went on her beam ends, her mast knocked down and her washed away. Another sea struck her mate, Michael Bugge, overboard, was drowning despite all efforts At Straney, and those on him. The same sea swept the The tug managed to right got in under sail. The to the log is slight, but it was a

arrived in Astoria Friday, and *Astorian* reporter the account of have saved twenty-nine and seventy were all strangers to me, helplessly away and saw drowned before my eyes, in the boiling sea and him, a man that I would to save, is the hardest exper-said Mr. Bugge was a Norwe-, aged 35. He was a member L. O. O. F., and leaves a father, and sister. His body was not to his accounts.

FRANK MAC LOOSE.

excitement occurred at First and about 8 o'clock yesterday morn-by Sam Hillmar entering Har-store and endeavoring to take Barman was engaged in ar-with the back turned toward the this thing Barman knew Hill-couple of blows on the side Barman immediately turned for assistance, but although a number of people in front seemed disposed to in-out, then came back again door in the rear of the way. Barman secured this his release, burst in it, jumped out and Hillmar, he turned street, made for the steamer. The cap-

FAVORITE DUCK LAKES.

Description of the Feeding Grounds on Sauvie's Island.

Notes from the Places where the Canvas Back and Trash Ducks most do Congregate and Get Killed.

[The following article, written by a local sportsman, was intended for publication in the New Year's OREGONIAN to inform Eastern Nimrods what Oregon had in the way of shooting grounds, but it was crowded out.]

Just ten miles north of Portland is the south end of what is known as Sauvie's island, the famous home of the swan, honker-geese, canvasbacks, mallard, widgeon, gray sprigtail, teal and numerous other ducks. This island is some twenty miles long by six miles wide in the widest part, and contains some seventy-five lakes in all, one of which (Sturgeon) is six miles long by one and a half miles wide. The lakes consist of what are known as wapato, grass and mud lakes, and here on this island can be found probably the best water-fowl shooting on the coast or, perhaps, in the United States. The lakes known as the wapato lakes (by the way, the favorite resort of the canvasback and mallard ducks) are generally owned by parties able to pay for extra fine shooting, or are rented by young sportsmen who, when the proper time comes, go down to these lakes and, wind and moon being favorable, succeed in getting shooting enough to make the heart of any sportsman glad. A bag of 150 canvas, with a sprinkling of swan, geese and trash ducks enough to swell the bag to 250 in all, is by no means rare. This is especially the case when a shoot is make on either the Morgan, Wilmot, Foley, Jewett or Muckle lakes.

THE MORGAN LAKE

Lies on the Columbia river side of Sauvie's island, about four miles from the head. In shape it is oblong, and contains about fifteen acres. This is one of the best lakes in the Northwest. Here every winter, about the months of December, January and February, may be seen from 2000 to 3000 swan and an equal number of canvasbacks. The lake lies in an open prairie, with one or two small willow trees lining the shore. The fact of the lake being so entirely free from shelter accounts, as old experienced hunters say, for the presence of swan in such large numbers. Whatever may be the fact about this, it is well known that very few of the other lakes have any great numbers of swan although several of the other lakes are of considerably larger size, but are almost entirely surrounded by willow bushes and hardback. Hardback is a scrub bush about four to six feet high. Close to this lake are the Marquam and Gulliban mud lakes, the retreat of all the ducks when shot at in the Morgan lake. These mud lakes are very large, and ducks resting in the center feel safe from the average shotgun pothunter.

THE WILMOT LAKES.

Just about one mile north and west of the Morgan lake lie the Wilmot lakes, occupying about sixty acres, and full of large, fine wapatos, and here also can be had fine duck shooting, principally canvasbacks. The larger lake is somewhat round in shape, with a point of land running from the west toward the east, almost dividing the lake. On this point is the favorite place for setting out stools of decoys, and over some of these stools have been killed as high as fifteen dozen canvas back by two guns in a single day.

THE CELEBRATED FOLEY.

A little beyond the Wilmot, to the northwest, lie the celebrated Foley lakes. The larger lake occupying about thirty and the smaller about three to five acres. This celebrated lake, on account of lying so close to the large Sturgeon lake, will admit of more shooting in a season than all the other canvas lakes on the island. The Foley is oblong in shape, lying crossways of the island, and is separated from Sturgeon lake by a strip of land 150 yards wide, and on the side of the lake next to Sturgeon is a belt of willow trees lining the shore, which hides the shooters from the ducks setting out in the Sturgeon lake beyond, waiting to come back again for a few more wapatos. Out in the Sturgeon opposite Foley may be seen thousands and thousands of ducks and geese, which on stormy days get up in small bunches and fly lazily over the willows and drop into the Foley only to be killed or driven out by the terrible shotgun which is nearly always waiting for them at this particular lake. On one occasion last winter two guns made a killing of 350 ducks and geese in a two-days' shoot.

THE MUCKLE LAKES

Lie about seven miles north of the Foley, and consist of about five lakes, three of them being wapato lakes, all of which lie close to the Sturgeon. These lakes are generally rented by a club of four sportsmen, who often make killings of 125 to 150 ducks in one day's shoot, together with a few geese and swan. Canvasbacks are these lakes in considerable numbers, and provide rare sport for those shooting at them.

Besides these lies just mentioned are the Rensomer, Green's and Batchelor Island lakes—all wapato lakes—none of which are over twenty miles from Portland—about two hours' ride by steamboat.

THE REASONER

Is about round in shape, and contains about thirty acres. In this lake have been killed often in one afternoon's shoot, to two guns, fifteen dozen canvasback, besides large quantities of trash ducks and geese.

GREEN'S LAKE.

is one and one-half miles long by a quarter wide and has been often filled with swan, geese, canvas and other ducks. On one occasion an old hunter by stuffing four sacks with straw for decoys, killed ninety-six swan in one night. On another occasion two guns killing 280 canvas in 6 hours. This lake is generally rented by three or four sportsmen who never fail to secure immense bags of game of all kinds.

BATCHELOR ISLAND LAKE.

Is about three miles from Green's lake to the north, of good size and well protected. In this lake have been killed some of the largest bags ever killed in this section of country. To the west and on one side of the main lake is a large flat, or marsh, covered with rushes where can be had as fine shooting on mallards and jack snipe as anywhere on the coast.

OTHER LAKES.

Besides these lakes enumerated are dozens of other lakes, both wapato and mud lakes, where geese, mallards, widgeon and other ducks feed, and where the less fortunate hunter may have fine sport. These lakes are seldom, if ever, rented, and are shot on by almost every sportsman, sometimes with splendid good luck.

HUNTING BOAT.

Every Sunday a stern-wheel steamboat leaves Portland at 3 o'clock A. M., returning at 8:30 P. M., for the duck ponds on the island and mainland, going by way of the Willamette slough, fare for the round trip being $1, meals to be had on board. From twenty-five to sixty hunters drop off at different places, beginning at the head of the island and ending at the last of the shooting grounds, some twenty miles from the city.

When the season is well open the success is surprising, some of the hunters getting as high as sixty ducks alone. The hunters generally go in pairs, and seem to have better success in this way. Or finding a lake where ducks are rising well they separate, one going to one end and the other to the other, and in this way they manage to keep the birds flying, thus enabling each other to get better shooting than could be had alone.

Bags have been secured in this way of 135 ducks to the two guns. Of course, after a day's good sport, the hunters return in good spirits, killing the ducks all over again on the way home, and many more, too, sometimes, while in true sportsman style they divide their game cheerfully with their friends.

THE INTERNATIONAL.

A Centenary that it is a Pleasure to Recommend.

We doubt if there is on the entire coast to-day a hotel fitted more thoroughly for a home for the traveler, than the International hotel of this city. The International was built some time previous to the Villard boom for the purpose of furnishing the thousands of incoming immigrants with a home where they could stop without being charged exorbitant rates and receive all the comforts so necessary to home life. At the instance of several prominent gentlemen Mr. E. Lewinton consented to conduct the house, and he furnished it throughout in the most comfortable manner. It was a brilliant success from the first opening, and not a day has passed during the years it has been built that the rooms have not been filled with the traveling public. The rates charged are only $1 a day. Passengers are conveyed to and from all trains free of charge, and they are given valuable information relative to every portion of the Northwest, thus being saved many an annoyance and oftentimes many a dollar. Portland should be proud of the International, because it gives the traveler good fare at a moderate price, and because it makes a friend for Portland people out of every man, woman and child who stays there.

PECULIAR SNOW BLOCKADE.

How Nature Works to Obstruct a Railroad Track in the Columbia River Gorge.

Supt. H. S. Rowe, of the O. R. & N. Co., learned something last week about snow blockades that was new to him and to all the other officers of the company, namely, that blockades are not always caused by excessive snowfall, but oftentimes by snow melting near the mountain tops, then freezing as it falls and running in a stream down the mountain sides to the track. Mr. Rowe was with the snowplow that stuck near Horsetail falls last Tuesday. There was only a few inches of snow on a level, and when the engine struck a drift about twelve feet high, it was unaccountable, because there had been no wind. It seemed as if some giant on the top of the mountain had poured the snow down to the track through a spout. The men went to work to shovel a cut through the snow, and had about half finished the job when, without warning, the snow on the side next to the mountains began sliding, and in less than twenty minutes filled the cut full. It came down steadily, just like wheat down a chute. The snow was globular in form, like sleet, but not quite so hard. The weather was mild, partly cloudy, no wind and no snow falling.

Where did the snow come from? Mr. Rowe started to find out and was successful. He traced the "chute" back and up-hill for a mile or more and observed the snow lying toward the summit melting. It formed innumerable little slimy falls, which found regular channels down the mountain sides to the river. But occasionally a gust of cold wind—say at a hight of 600 feet—would strike one of these falls, freeze the water and then blow it out of its natural channel. The frozen drops, half snow, half sleet, would fall very much as hot lead falls from a shot tower, and form a chute down the mountains. As there was no other place for the sleet to run, it had to run on the track. When the wind died down, the falls resumed their normal condition, and no more frozen drops went down the chute. Mr. Rowe watched the matter for two days and observed that only when the snow toward the summit was melting and the wind blowing, did the steady slides on the track occur.

Those who made the trip through the ice on the steamer Olympian during the blockade last January will easily understand the phenomenon, as explained by Mr. Rowe. The weather then was mild, and there were visible on the mountains on both sides of the river ten or twenty of these little falls, where in summer not more than one is seen. The writer well remembers the worst part of the blockade, seven miles below Warrendale. It was a common remark among the crowd upon the steamer, that it seemed as if nature had made innumerable chutes, reaching to the top of the mountain, and then tried to see how much snow she could send down them. The railroad track was the bottom of the chutes. The snowfall in January, 1886, was not heavy, and in many places the mountains were entirely bare the day the steamer forced her way up.

Of course the first blockade—Dec. 17, 1884 to Jan. 9, 1885—was caused by excessive and continuous snow fall, and high winds in the Columbia river gorge, for nearly three weeks. But it is possible under certain circumstances to have blockades with very light snow. Mr. Rowe's plan to obviate blockades such as existed for two days last week, is to construct a barrier in the shape of a Y, and chute the sleet and snow over the track into the river.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 1, 6:49 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hight of Bar.	Chge last hours	Ther.	Wind	Rain fall	State of Weather
Portland	30.39	—03	50	S	.00	Cloudy
Olympia	30.36	—01	47	S	.06	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.31	—03	47	SW	.00	Foggy
Red Bluff	30.16	—08	57	N	.00	Clear
Sacramento	30.15	—05	58	NW	.00	Clear
Astoria			44	NW	.00	Clear
Tatoosh	30.25	01	42	NE	.00	Cloudy
Spokane	30.33	10	32	NE	.00	Clear
Walla Walla	30.26		42	NW	.00	Fair

Maximum thermometer, 58.1; minimum, 44.3. Total rainfall past 24 hours, ending 6:49 P. M., .37 inches.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—Indications for the twenty-four hours commencing 4 A. M., January 2, Oregon and Washington territory, cloudy weather and rain, except in Eastern Washington territory, fair weather.

ANNUAL

—OF—

WILL COMMENCE

In making arrangements for our annual sale, we have kept in remembrance our greatly successful one of last January; and with the determination to have our sale this year far eclipse all our previous ones, we have marked every article and every line in each department down to a clearance price, reserving nothing. Odd, old or broken lines are marked to be sold without reference to cost. We purpose this sale to be on a scale never before attempted this side of the larger eastern cities. With the completion of our new building, adjoining on Second and Taylor streets, we have just doubled the large space occupied by us during the year past.

You can go direct to any department through entrances from First, Second or Taylor streets.

—FOR—

—GO TO—

—HE IS—

Everything that remains on hand of last year's stock at a

TREMENDOUS DISCOUNT!

And if the LOWEST PRICES EVER HEARD OF count for anything at all, this opportunity of securing Elegant Goods at Less than Cost to land should not be ignored.

—HAS—

So ic Barga'ns

—IN—

DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY,
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS,
TOYS,
BRIC-A-BRAC.

READ WHAT

JEANNIE WINSTON,

Portland's Favorite Prima Donna, says of

[FAC SIMILE.]

The above is published in order to settle all doubts and disputes as to the existence of such an endorsement, and as evidence of the high esteem in which WISDOM'S ROBERTINE is held. This preparation has been before the public but a short time, yet the sale has been extraordinary.

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FINE PERFUMERY

—AND—

Sachet Powders!

GUARANTEED THE BEST.

It's the QUALITY of the PERFUMERY and not the FANCY BOTTLES that sell these goods. We have a fine assortment of these goods for the HOLIDAY TRADE, which we guarantee FIRST-CLASS.

W. M. WISDOM,

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Fathers,
Mothers,
Brothers,
Sisters,
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BIG BARGAINS NOW!

A CHANCE FOR EVERYBODY!

Edwin J. Burr's

LADIES'

Fine Shoes.

LEWIS BROS.

Special Agents.

Ladies' Gossamer Rubber Overshoes, the best makes, three styles. "Langley," "Vassar," "Quaker," "Saratoga," "Bornhardt" and the "Promenade," sizes 2½ to 7½, only..... $0 40
Misses' Gossamer Rubber Overshoes, all the desired styles, sizes 11 to 2, only..... 25
Ladies' Curacoa Kid Opera Toe Slippers, Mod and French heels..... 90
Ladies' Curacoa Kid Op. Toe Slippers, Beaded, satin tops, med heels..... 98
Ladies' Sewed Pebble Grain Button, worked button holes, sizes 2½ to 7½, down to..... 1 50
Ladies' Pebble Grain Button, worked button holes, better grades, sizes 2½ to 7½, down to..... 1 85
Ladies' Soft Curacoa Kid, opera last, French fly, all sizes and widths..... 2 25
Ladies' Soft Curacoa Kid, opera and French toe, French fly, all sizes and widths..... 2 75
Ladies' French Curacoa, the very best wearing, in opera and common-sense last, will outwear three pairs of ordinary shoes, flexible sole, and a skirt protector attached, only..... 3 50
Ladies' French Kid Shoes, all the best makes, all the latest styles, in med. and flexible soles, in opera, acme and common sense last, and warranted to give the best of satisfaction, at $3 95, $4 50, $4 75, $5, $ 50

These prices on Ladies' French Kid Shoes are from $1 to $2 less than they can be had elsewhere. The $4 75, $5 and $5 50 French Kid shoes have a patent cord in the back; it will keep the skirts from cutting the back of the shoes, which is a big saving. We are the sole agents for Edwin C. Burt's Ladies' Shoes. We will send or give a list to any lady wishing prices on same. We have Cut Prices on every line.
Misses' Extra Fine Curacoa Kid Button in shape, all heels, a big bargain..... 1 75
(sizes 11 to 2, all widths; this shoe is sold elsewhere for $2.)
Misses' B Calf Bals, all sizes, 11 to 2, a good school shoe, only..... 1 00
Misses' Pebble Goat Bals, all sizes, 11 to 2, a good school shoe, very neat, only..... 1 35
Misses' Extra Nice Curacoa Kid Toe Slippers, 11 to 2, just think!..... 75
Misses' Extra French Kip Bals, reveted seams, 11 to 2, only..... 1 25
Misses' C Kid or Pebble Grain, worked button holes, sizes 11 to 2..... 1 25
Child's B Calf Bals, very good for winter wear, sizes 6 to 10½..... 75
Child's Pebble Grain Button, 6 to 10½..... 95
Child's Glove Calf Button, sizes 6 to 10½..... 1 00
Child's Gum Boots, Woonsocket brand, fleece-lined..... 1 15
Infants' Hand-sewed Goat, button or kid, the best of wear..... 50
Child's French Curacoa Kid, button, very nice finish and with tassels..... 1 50

The Greatest Cut Ever Made in Prices in Boys' and Youths' Boots, Boys' and Youths' Kip Shoes, Button Shoes, Lace Shoes, Rubber Boots.

Men's B Calf Congress or Buckle, all sizes and widths, 5 to 11..... 1 75
Men's B Calf Congress, fancy tip, warranted good wearing, 5 to 11..... 2 75
Men's B Calf Bals, broad, French or pointed toe, good wearing, 5 to 11..... 2 50
Men's B Calf Button, London toe with fancy tip, good wearing, 5 to 11..... 3 00
Men's Seamless Side Button, fair stitch, the best of French calf, a good $5 shoe, down to..... 4 00
Men's Seamless Side, Pointed Toe, Lace, fair stitch, the best of French calf, a good $5 shoe, down to..... 4 00
Men's Seamless Side, broad or narrow toe, fair stitch or congress, best of French calf, a good $5 50 shoe, down to..... 4 00
Men's Common Sense fair stitch shoes of the best French stock, in button, lace and plastic sides, broad toes, seamless sides, good value at $5 50, here they go..... 4 00
Men's Bongola Kid, very soft, in Congress, very easy for tender feet..... 4 00
Men's Boots, the best French calf throughout, our own manufacture, double soles, as good as $12 custom-made boot, down to..... 4 50
Men's Boots, French kip throughout, middle seams, our own manufacture, no better boot made, double sole $4, the same with tap soles..... 4 50
Men's Rubber Boots, long 18s..... 3 00
Men's Woonsocket Kip in the best boot made, loose tops..... 3 50
Men's Woonsocket, rubber lined, hunting thigh top..... 3 90
Men's Woonsocket, rubber lined or friction lined, the best..... 2 75

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We fill Mail and Express Orders the day they are received. We will save you from 25 to 40 per cent., give you Better Goods and Better Styles. All goods marked in Plain Figures and One Price. So you stand the same show, you get the same price as if you were here in person.

In ordering Boots and Shoes, state plainly the style, shape of toe, width, size and the price. All goods exchanged or money refunded if not satisfactory. That's fair, is it not? We send Boots and Shoes by Express C. O. D., and if by Mail we demand extra stamps for mailing.

To our already large Country Order Trade further comments are unnecessary as regards our fair dealing. Address Lewis Bros' Country Order Department, Postoffice Box 393, Portland, Or.

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249 FIRST ST., between Main and Madison.

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Our stock being largely in excess of any former season, and in order to facilitate our annual stock-taking, we have made a SWEEPING REDUCTION in every department, without quoting prices of any particular article or line of goods. We have overhauled and MARKED DOWN the entire stock to such remarkably low prices that will insure a speedy and positive clearance.

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N. B.—Store opens at 9 A. M. and closes at 6 P. M.

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—OF THE—

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Corner First and Morrison Sts., Portland, Or.

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CLOTHING

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Our Goods Must Be Sold!

It is no question with us as to what the goods cost;

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

TO THE OLD YEAR

BY FRED CLARK

I see Thee fade away
Thy beauty and Thy bloom
Have withered and the tomb
Foretells Thy longer stay.

Thy days are few and short—
Alas! too near their end,
For Thou hast been my friend—
And soon Thou will be naught.

Would I could stop Thy flight
And keep Thee with me still,
And stay death's hand, so chill,
Which mantles Thee in night.

And draws Thee to the past—
Thee late so fair and brave—
When Thou art in Thy grave
My love for Thee will last.

I loved Thee in Thy spring,
And when Thy riper days
Shone forth with brighter rays,
Forgot Thou would'st take wing

And fly and leave me sad
And lonely—moaning here
And weeping o'er Thy bier—
I who was late so glad.

Could I command Thy stay—
Alas the thought is vain
I watch with grief and pain
Till Thou shalt pass away

And I shall hear the bells
Proclaim with noisy mirth
Another new year's birth
Tho will be funeral knells

To me—who sadly mourn
And fain would keep Thee here—
Though none may drop a tear
Save I when Thou art gone

I know Thee—but I know
Not what may lie before
When Thou shalt pass that door—
Through which we all must go

And fill Thy narrow niche—
In the cold cold silent past—
Which claiming Thee at last
Will be one year more rich

Whilst I—shall sit and yearn
For that which may not be—
And sadly think of Thee,
Who never will return

What are new years to me
But messengers—that mark
The waning of the spark
Of life—that lived in Thee

And tell me I shall die—
And breathe around my head
A message from the dead
That I must with them lie

Thy sands are running fast
Ah even while I mourn
Another year is born
And Thou—art with the past

I hear the clanging bell—
And sounds of mirth which flow
Whilst I—sit wrapped in woe
Farewell old year! Farewell!

A MERRY CHRISTMAS BLUNDER.

BY ISABEL HOLMES

[Written for the Sunday Oregonian.]

"Kittie Kurrie," toasted her feet before the bright little fire in the grate while she looked around the pretty room, with its warm tinted furnishings complacently. She seemed in high spirits. She had just opened three letters with a bank check in each. She exchanged a knowing glance with the grinning olive wood monkey holding her inkstand in both hands. She nodded to the little figure with the dark bright face beside the fire in the mirror opposite, and smiled. "Merry Christmas to you," and laughed outright to see the figures mimic her with such prompt exactitude. The "Three Little Maids" on a Mikado screen between her face and the fire seemed to enter into her face and the fire seemed to enter into her mood hilariously. They ogled and wiggled and giggled and made eyes at her from behind their fans until she laughed louder than ever.

It wanted two weeks of Christmas. What a year it had been to her. A year of success as a writer after three years of martyrdom. A year in which her MSS. had been fairly gobbled up by the public and the bitterness in danger of being generated in her nature by failure had been transmitted into sweetness by the fluttering notices from right and left upon the trial short story writer—Kittie Kurrie.

She felt most complacent lov alle even to editors and to all men but especially to editors.

"Bless the editors!" she said aloud. "They've insured me a merry Christmas this year! Don't I owe everything to them? Didn't they encourage me to persevere when everything was at its darkest? Bless them all," she repeated.

Something explosive went up like a rocket from the bed of glowing coal. Fireworks in honor of the editors, she said laughed gleefully and the monkey looked as if he must execute a dance around the table as a relief to his feelings.

"I hope they'll all have the jolliest merriest Christmas that ever was!" The next minute a bright thought struck her.

"I'll make each of them a Christmas present."

"Pop pop! pop!" three times in succession from the coals.

"A Christmas present to each of them, the sender a profound secret," she repeated. "One two three four five," she counted. "There's Mr. Mellowboy of the *Fly Times*, bless his kind heart and Mr. Featherly of the *Western Hemisphere*. I'll send each of them the handsomest Christmas card I can find."

Then there's Mr. Bunniford of the *Weekly Rooster*, with his musical face.

Mr. Bunniford! Ha! ha! How do do. Yum yum tittered behind her fan. And Mr. Fortimatus of the *Daily Hearth Blaze*, bless his handsome face; she went on bridling a little at Yum yum's banter and last but not last that dear loveable Miss Halifax. Who'd think to see her she was a power behind the throne of the *Daily Pedestrian* and could write such vigorous, not to say aggressive articles.

The monkey looked as if nothing except his wooden headedness prevented him from shouting "Bravo."

"I shall find it hard to decide what to send them," she thought. She had no genius for imitated hat bands or embroidered suspenders or needlework of any kind in fact, but she had decided skill with the brush and pencil.

Another Christmas boy. Miss Halifax said Mr. Tenderly as he laid down the mail.

I must have one peep if I am in a hurry, Miss Halifax thought as she laid down her pen and undid the fastenings. "It may be from —"

She caught her breath just then. She had determined not to—if that name even

A handsome handkerchief box was her thought as the delicate shaded daisies and ferns on it painted upon the crimson plush met her eye.

There's a bill for subscriptions for about it. She lifted the cover. It was filled with cigars of the honest brand though she could tell a savor of that of course.

She sat staring at the half lit cigars. It was April-fool season instead of Merry Christmas, until re-assured by a joyful Santa Claus in a window below. Just then she saw a card tucked between the cigars. She pulled it out and read. To Mr. Vol. Fortimatus. From a grateful debtor.

By degrees she comprehended that the box intended for her whilom lover had been sent to her. Was it a practical joke or a mistake? She feared the former. Had it been perpetrated by some barum scarum journalist who had an inkling of how matters stood between them?

She'd got it out of *her* hands as soon as possible. She wrote a hasty note, and dispatched a boy with box and note to the office of the *Parlor Hearth Blaze*.

The editor and publisher of that periodical sat in his office knitting his brows over a perplexing problem not altogether connected with business. He wished he dared send Cecilia a Christmas present as a peace offering. He believed—yes, he was sure he was half to blame in their quarrel two months ago. Somehow the quarrel itself seemed absurdly childish to him in the midst of this great wave of Christmas gladness and good fellowship rolling round the world. For his part, he longed for a reconciliation if he only knew how to approach it without too great a compromise of masculine dignity. There was a great deal of high spirited pride behind that soft sweet manner of Cecilia's. He had a very clear recollection of her last words. "You'll make the first overture," spoken in her iciest tone. He felt, his own spirit rising correspondingly. He feared to risk the chance of her turning up her saucy little nose in triumph over him.

Besides had not Bunniford been rather attentive in that quarter lately. He had seen them together at the theater one evening at least and only last Sunday at the Art Museum.

Let her have Bunniford if she wants him. At this most generous decision he tipped back his chair elevated his slippered feet on the desk and began to whistle.

A man's whistle is a barometer of his feelings but does not necessarily indicate joyousness by any means.

The boy brought in the mail just then. Mr. Fortimatus swept aside the letters and papers impatiently, and proceeded to open a pasteboard box looking a little the worse of the rough and tumble usage consequent upon the holidays.

Perhaps *Cecilia* had taken the initiative. He felt a most woman like timidity as he unfolded layer after layer of pink and white tissue, and blushed like a girl, tho the cause of the blush was a mystery, when he came upon a fan a dainty creation of ivory and pink satin tipped with swandown. He lifted it, spread it airily and scrutinized the hand painted bit of landscape on the sheeny satin. A touch of autumn sky a maple with crimson stains a ripened harvest field. But the gleaner in scant drapery with the plenteous sheaves beneath her arm had the face of Cecilia Halifax. He was puzzled. He searched the box underneath the tissue paper and found a Christmas card with this inscription. "To Miss C. Halifax. Merry Christmas."

Who would send it to me by mistake? he mused.

While he sat in a daze Bunniford came in. The two had been on terms of rare good fellowship until lately a slight coolness set in.

Christmas box eh?" he interrogated as the pink and white dauntiness caught his eye. "Curious present for a gentleman. One would think you were effeminate. For timatus," he commented measuring the lithe vigorous form in the office chair, with a glance that contradicted his words. "The most unique thing I had sent to me was a cigar holder a change from intitaled hat bands and embroidered suspenders and that sort of thing." he went on with unusual volubility. "Queer design, a turtle with cupid astride balancing the world aloft upon his head with a chubby hand steadying it.

Love it is, and love alone
Makes the world go round and round

he hummed lightly.

Hasn't Christmas got the upper hand of you Bunniford?"

Hasn't it of you? What's this?" he questioned taking up the fan and scanning the fair face of the gleaner resembles Miss Halifax, don't it?"

The fan was intended for her. Mr. Fortimatus said inertly as he passed the card to Bunniford. It was addressed to me by mistake.

Bunniford whistled a clear note as he scanned the handwriting on the card and the address upon the box. A queer gleam of intelligence came into his eyes. His smile grew softer.

Is Mr. Fortimatus in?" That gentle man came forward.

A box and a note for you," said the boy whom he recognized as belonging to the office of the *Daily Pedestrian*.

Wait a moment," he said to the boy as he recognized Cecilia's handwriting, and opened the note. It was thus:

Mr. Fortimatus: The box was sent to me by mistake evidently. I forward it to its owner.

Fortimatus dashed off a brief acknowledgment of the favor and gave it to the boy with a thrill that seemed unutterably Christmas settling about his heart.

Bunniford was glancing over it. A change.

There's a pretty box, Mr. Fortimatus hummed, a pretty exchange. A box of cigars directed to Miss Halifax a fan directed to me by mistake. Look here Bunniford you don't suppose Knight or Dennison has put up this business.

Don't let us injure, don't let us care, even responded Bunniford throwing down the paper. Let us credit it to Christmas fairies. Santa Claus, anybody anything as there's a good feeling all round. You can have a hearty laugh with Miss Halifax over the blunder and ——

Can I? We're not on speaking much less than laughing terms.

What's the matter old boy? I thought last season I should have a chance to congratulate you before this.

Bunniford's frankness had almost mollifying effect.

We quarreled I suppose you know I thought you was making up in that quarter.

Thought I—— Bunniford interrupted himself with a laugh. Miss Halifax and I have been the best of friends for years and you know it. You were a bit jealous?

Fortimatus winced a little. You perceived that? I see by your face you want to rile it up. Well that proud little creature will never make the first advances. You know it? Good. Meet her half way and see if she does not respond. Here's a special interposition in your behalf a capital excuse to call upon her and deliver the dandy scarf pin in person.

Your fun, Bunniford. Let us simply let the cigars. They are prime. New style of cigar box. I wish I knew the blunderer.

I've made my guess," said Bunniford between the puffs. I'll let you know when I reach a dead certainty.

He seemed to be in high good humor.

What makes you so hilarious, Bunniford?

You didn't give me credit for so much sympathy with my neighbors? It's merry Christmas you know.

He seemed to see a dark bright courageous face through the blue smoke wreaths the face of a Christmas fairy. Santa Claus peering cautiously down the chimney at No. 26 Oliver street saw Bunniford spreading his hands before the cheerful blaze in the little grate in Kittie Kurrie's room as if he felt quite contented and at home with that flushed face opposite to him and the hail beating against the window.

Ha! ha! Santa Claus chuckled with sundry grimaces and contortions and flew up the chimney again.

A queer little Christmas fairy. Bunniford was saying with his quizzical eyes upon Kittie Kurrie's face how remarkable a combination in the choice of cigars——

Oh oh! Kittie Kurrie said ruefully.

Such odd taste in a Christmas fairy he went on to send them to a lady who is no judge of brands who would let touch a cigar to even and throw away a dainty pink and white fan upon a great six footer who wouldn't use it if—don't you think it was funny? He broke off to question enjoying her perplexed rueful expression. Had she ever done anything in her life without a blunder? She must needs address those boxes wrong, of what else had she been guilty?

"Mr. Bunniford!"

"She couldn't have done better after all," he proceeded cheerfully, unmindful of her appeal.

"She brought a Merry Christmas to two proud people who had quarrelled. They couldn't very well exchange their presents without laughing over the drollery of it and making up and—

O I'm so glad so glad," Kittie Kurrie said softly with a suddenly shining face.

There was some clairvoyance something like the clasp of fingers about my wrist, when I addressed those boxes."

And what about the cupid?" he asked mischievously.

Oh Mr. Bunniford! He had traced it then. She always knew he could see through her. Did he think she had any motive except that of kindly gratitude? All her Christmas light heartedness went down, before a spasm of self deprecation.

How did you know?" she asked with treacherous calmness.

You didn't disguise that little trick you have with f and t. Why should you disguise it at all? I came here to night to ask a certain shy independent provoking creature known to the public as Kittie Kurrie to take the cross old bachelor bruce Bunniford on her hands and see if she couldn't help renew his nature and make a nice loveable companion of him.

I didn't send it to make sport—I never guessed you would know I felt grateful to you to *it* who had helped me. She had spoken rapidly with a suspicion of tears in her voice.

Kittie! Kittie Kurrie! His lantern tone and manner had changed to tender solicitude. Have I pained your brave generous heart? I love you Kittie Kurrie. I've loved you I think since the first day you walked into the office and offered me fruit for fun for the *Rooster*. Kittie look up and smile!"

Santa Claus looking down the chimney to see if the coast was clear yet exchanged a knowing wink with the olive wood monkey at sight of the tableaux before the fire and whisked back again discreetly while the Little Maids played to peep at the man from behind their fans and the sound of tempest outside deepened the Christmas joy in two happy hearts.—[Copyrighted. All rights reserved.

A RIVAL OF EDISON

A recent call at the residence of our townsman, James G. Richardson, says the Lake City *Sentinel*, revealed several original and novel labor-saving devices, of which we make mention. Mr. R. has for years fed his horses in the morning by simply pulling a wire that leads from the house to the barn. For some time he used tilting buckets. These answered very well, but did not prove entirely satisfactory, as the oats had to be measured and placed in the buckets.

After studying the matter, he invented, and has had in operation for a year or more, an automatic feeding device that does the work perfectly. By the arrangement Mr. R. is enabled to feed his three horses before rising, as the oats are taken directly from the bin, measured and thrown to the horses, by simply pulling a cord that hangs at the head of the bed, the cord being connected to the wire leading to the barn. The cord also passes into the kitchen, so the horses can be fed from the house at any time. At the barn they are fed from the lower floor, without going up stairs, where the oat bins are. Upon one side of the stable hang four small rings. A pull of one of these rings feeds all the horses, the other three act independently, and any horse can feed by pulling the desired ring, so if any horse is away only oats for those remaining need be given. By a simple measuring device, which is attached to and is a part of the feeder, one horse can be fed one quantity of grain, and another another quantity also a horse can be fed two quarts in the morning, four at noon and six at night, or any quantity desired at any time. Whether the cord is pulled and instantly released, or held an indefinite time, the result is the same, only the predetermined quantity of oats will pass to the manger.

The receptac es of the feeder are numbered, and to the bin is attached a movable dial, with corresponding numbers, so a glance will determine whether any or all the horses have been fed. The bins can be of any size desired but those at Mr. R.'s barn hold a quantity sufficient to feed the three horses for six months, so in that time the labor to be done is to pull the cords in the house or the rings in the barn. Mr. R. has patented this invention, and with such a complete communication of labor, by so simple and inexpensive a device, it seems as though every gentleman would wish to adopt the plan, for its convenience at the barn alone even though they had no use for it from the house. It is not only labor saving and inexpensive, but the oats are entirely protected from the rats, and it is so simple it can not get out of order.

Mention might be made of the curiously arranged doors for the saving of room in the barn—one is made to telescope so as to occupy but little space. Another large door is made to slide and swing at the same time when being opened or closed and when open, occupies space only the thickness of the door. Another heavy sliding door, two inches thick and nearly five feet wide, when open, stands on the corner angles to the side when closed, and instantly takes up five feet of valuable space, uses but eleven inches.

Another labor saving device is a simple machine for lighting the kitchen fire. This is attached to the stove hearth by a thumbscrew, and can be removed at pleasure. The fire is lighted inside the stove, and the lighter after having performed its duty, removes itself out of the way of the heat, and is ready for use again. The lighter is worked by a single pull of the cord that is attached to the one at the head of the bed.

For instance, a pull of the cord that feeds the horses, and lights the kitchen fire also releases the spring that puts the draft on a coal stove in the adjoining room. These devices can be operated simultaneously or singly as desired, and are great blessings this cold weather.

THAT SECOND TERM

New York World (Dem.)

Mr. Watterson is really under no sort of obligation to apologize for the frankness with which he expresses his views of the president's personal policy.

There is no reason, in logic or in morals, why a newspaper should be supposed to be obliged to accept a president's views or to defend a president's action simply because it supported his election. The question is: Are the views sound—is the action right? If an editor deems the views to be unsound and the action wrong, it is his duty and has right to say so, and in words that cannot be mistaken. A journal that represents ideas and convictions can never be an organ, and especially not a body organ, as hired flunkies are by servants.

Mean while Mr. Watterson need not be so cock sure that President Cleveland is to be renominated. That will somewhat depend upon the voice of the democrats of New York. And at the present time they certainly are not in favor of Mr. Cleveland's renomination. Either Mr. Thurman, Mr. Hewitt, Gov. Hill, Mr. Randall, Mr. Manning, Mr. Holman, Mr. Carlisle, Gov. Abbett, Judge Black, or several other old fashioned gentlemen who could be named would receive a larger democratic vote in this state than Mr. Cleveland. The mugwumps, no doubt, would prefer him. But the mugwumps and other leaders combined could not to day control a democratic convention in this state, and the disaffected labor vote will probably be fully as important a factor in it as the mugwumps were in 1884.

Of course it is possible that Mr. Cleveland may be renominated. But if he is it is certain that the services of such papers as the *Courier-Journal* and the *World* will be much more needed to elect him than the impotent hand and body organs that have neither circulation nor influence.

More Facts Relating to Analysis of Champagne

A confirmation of the report as to the analysis of champagne made by Professor Dennison Reading, the well known chemist, upon the quest on of what are generally known as the chemical analysis of the most prominent brands of champagne, G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry is found in that. Asked the question in detail than the others, I most cordially recommend it not only for its purity but as the most wholesome of the champagnes.

Dr. Theodore King, Chamberlain (honorary physician to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) says:

Champagne with a mild degree of heat is by far the most delicate and pleasant remedy to excite languishing appetites.

F. W. Lucy, M. D., F. R. S., Lecturer on Physiology at Guy's Hospital, London also states that champagne whilst only possessing the alcoholic strength of natural wines is useful for exciting the digestive powers in case of exhaustion.

While John Swinburne, M. D., former Health Officer of Port of New York further endorses him by saying champagne containing the smallest per centage of sugar is the most wholesome thus proving conclusively that G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry is the healthiest champagne in the market.

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES repainted, retrimmed and thoroughly renovated in the best manner and at lowest prices for first-class work, at the North Pacific Mfg. Co., Twenty-second and Taylor sts.

The "Singer" company now show the very latest improvements in sewing machines. See them.

NEW YEAR THOUGHTS

I last year when I stood on the threshold
Of the great long year just begun
I thought ere its sands were all counted,
Some great deed of mine would be done.

I desired to be quite heroic
When the grand opportunity came,
I or which I was waiting and hoping
But none has come, worthy the name.

The great year has been naught but moments
Flitting swiftly and silently past;
I scarcely had heeded their progress
Until all were gone, but the last.

Can it be that my life is but moments
Will it pass as unheeded away
Will it all be made up of such trifles,
Until I reach infinite day.

Now if I had improved these short moments,
Pray who shall dare say but there might
Have been a grand total by this time,
Of life which was noble and right.

The moments seem small as they're passing—
Passing never more to return—
But that each helps to make the sum total
Is a lesson I hope soon to learn.

JOSEPHINE J. ALLEN.

A BRAVE GIRL.

BY ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS

AUTHOR OF "THE GATES AJAR," "DOCTOR AD," "THE MADONNA OF THE TUBS," "HER STORY OF AVIS," ETC.

CHAPTER VI

The morning after "Lorie's fate was settled, Loto came down stairs with decision on her face, and her crochet-needle in her hand.

"I have been a non-producing member of society long enough," she said stoutly. "I will not live on an unmarketable belief in myself another day. While I am finding something to do, I will do something. I don't know, mamma, that there's a girl in North America who objects to crocheting more than I do; but I can do it. What shall I make first, mamma—a Persian rug? Or would you scallop red flannel petticoats with blue edging for general housework girls at a shilling a yard? Don't say a word, Mother Rollinstall! I can crochet, and if you can't do what you want to, you must do what you can. I've learned so much. What is it, Slam?"

"If you'd taken that poetry job I offered you in the shoe business," said Slam severely, "you might have got a steady place. I don't see but I shall have to invent that kerosene lamp I spoke of. I'll go out into the barn and see some models I have. Don't you bother, Sis. If I get that through—or the Boy Protector—*I'll* support you."

"What is the Boy Protector?" asked Loto, laughing in her own despite.

"Oh, it's a patent I have in mind, to catch boys falling off haymows and things," said Slam carelessly. "I invented it the time I dislocated my shoulder in our red barn. I don't think I need anything but a large supply of rope, to make a successful specimen. Mother has no faith in it, but when I get to Uncle John's, I mean to borrow the materials, and put it through."

Loto crocheted. While she was awaiting an illumination from Heaven, as to the next step to be taken by an unsuccessful author who must support a family, she crocheted and crocheted. She did make a rose-pink hood, which one of the girls she knew, gave her a dollar for. The materials cost seventy-five cents. It took her five days to make the hood. She made a sky blue hood which nobody wanted. With burning cheeks, she took it to a grocer down town—the grocer whom she didn't know—and asked him, would he sell it for her? He said he would try, but they had so much of such traps coming in from the country. At the end of three weeks, the grocer sold the sky blue hood for permission to sell a lady with a pug-grown complexion, who said she would give sixty two and a half cents for it, 'cause she thought it was becoming to her, but she couldn't give no more on that note since she lost her chickens and broke her front teeth.

Nevertheless Loto crocheted. She sold two pairs of yellow baby socks and one baby blanket thin enough to freeze any common New England baby to death in it. She made edging, and fringes, and trimmings and tassels, and did not sell them at all. She met a bed-ridden peasant lying on a bed of down. She made lamp mats, and counterpanes of a table cover. She crocheted tirelessly through it all, and said she crocheted nobly. One day, after a keen sort of self-scrutiny, she discovered that she had made a profit of exactly twenty-seven and a half cents on the labor and material of three weeks. Then she put on her thinking cap which she drew her head on tight over the ears, and which gave her a look of determination that was almost ferocity, and set herself to work in earnest.

Loto had always known that she had not one drop of the patient teacher's blood in her. She had always said that she would rather be a blacksmith. To be sure, a professorship of English, and then an early night, and told them. That was another matter, as any one might see. To be a professor of biology one need not be excessively familiar with vulgar fractions, or decide whether it were necessary to let little boys go to the entry for a drink of water while the class was enjoying the subjunctive mood.

But must was must, and can was can, and while Loto was making the shy blunder of the pea green cold lady, she had diligently searched the country far and near, for a vacant school. None was to be found.

There were schools enough—grammar schools, high schools, evening schools, academies, institutes, Sunday-schools, sewing-schools and the omnipresent district. All were generously supplied with teachers. More generous, not to say voluminous, was the supply of applicants for the filled desks. As nearly as Loto could estimate there were eleven and a half girls wanting a school to one school that wanted a girl.

"Can you spell straight?" asked one committee man in a neighboring village whither Loto one desperate Saturday had gone alone and without recommendations, in search of a school room and to have a teacher with the whooping cough. "Likely per pa must have spent a sight on yer education. Couldn't get a school up yer way nigher home?"

"I think they wanted to take me, some of them," said Loto, hastily, "but they were really and truly all full, with good, nice girls that deserved the places. I couldn't expect them to be turned out because I was in trouble. But I wouldn't have you think our neighbors didn't *want* to help their doctor's daughter. Good afternoon, sir."

"Well good afternoon, said Mr. Brown. "Our teacher *has* got the symptoms. If she whoops by Tuesday mornin' we shall hev to hev a supply. We've had thirteen app icants a ready, yes! on the chance of that whoop. Maybe t'won't come to nothin. I dessay you ken spell, if your father spent so much on you as you say. But 't wouldn't do for me to hold out no hopes. You're the fourteenth I've seen since day before yest day. Au' maybe she won't never whoop, nohow. That's about how it is."

When poor Loto got home from Brown Ferry she found a letter from Mary Mace sadly and gently telling her that the position at South Hadley she had in mind was taken a month ago. There was another letter from one of her teachers at Northampton, which broke to her kindly the fact that the academy in Vermont preferred a graduate. The president himself wrote a line, to express his sympathy with her trouble, and his regret that he had found nothing, as yet, for her. Lern wrote to say that her father said the public schools in Boston were taugh by people who held the positions a long time, and that the chance of obtaining one was small, and why didn't Loto plan to spend the summer with them, at Beverly? Nelly Hope sent a telegram to say that the girl in South Carolina who was going to leave the negro college to be married, had broken her engagement, and would retain her position in the department of rhetoric in that institution. Loto had to pay twenty-five cents for the delivery of the telegram and send Nelly thirty seven more for the prepayment of it.

This poor girl a prospects for supporting the family were in this incoherent state, when, on Wednesday morning, as she was sitting in her blue room, hopelessly crocheting a royal purple mitten for the pea-green old lady who bought the sky-blue hood, and had miraculously returned to the grocer with the news that her dentist's bill was smaller than she expected, and if she had a pair of mittens of the precise shade of purple she thought she'd like to see about it, that hood, she didn't know but what—then—as Loto was thus patiently sitting, netted within her web of purple worsted, with crooked fingers, and sweet, sad face, and aching shoulders, and heavy heart—S'reeny came up-stairs with some cookies, and the announcement that a man wanted to see the doctor's daughter in the parlor.

It was Mr. Brown. He came to inform Loto that the teacher at Brown's Ferry grammar school had been excused to have the whooping-cough, and that he didn't know but Loto might as well have the supply till Miss Mizery got well.

"She begun to whoop come o' Monday night," said Mr. Brown, "and along o' so many scholars yer ain't sure of—I'm taking it from you know *hoard*, the committee told I or shd'd better stay to hum. She was exposed long of her half-sister, which is an infant, and Miss Mizery sleeps with her. Can't say how long you'll be wanted. She nought whoop two weeks, and she nought whoop six months. I've *known* em whoop a year," added Mr. Brown, encouragingly, "though they was mostly babies. Yer pa'd a known, maybe, if he'd a been livin'. Better come along in my team—save expense—and get yer trunk fast as ye know how."

"She may whoop for years, and she may whoop forever" cried Loto, as she kissed her mother good-by between a laugh and a sob, and courageously departed with Mr. Brown for Brown's Ferry.

Miss Mizery did not whoop forever. She whooped till the end of the term, and somewhat into vacation. Long before the next term began, it was evident that she would be entitled Loto to "them that had, and those that hadn't," among her pupils, and that Loto's services could not be needed farther in that institution. She taught five weeks in Brown's Ferry, and received from the committee the sum of $31 25, and "found." Mr. Brown "found" her that is to say, he boarded her in his own family, and treated her hospitably enough of everything, more particularly pumpkin pies. He expressed himself to the effect that she was a very well-edducated young woman, and he wished they had a vacancy for her in Brown's Ferry. Loto always felt that Mr. Brown had been impressed by the reign of the Virgin Mary on the throne of England.

So Loto came home to her mother with her $31 25, and her problem before her, still unsolved. What to do? How to do it? Where to seek? What to hope? When to despair?

"I won't give it up," said Loto doggedly. Her bright face had lost some thing of its sparkle. Her hair seemed less curly than it used to do. Her dimple seemed to have forgot ten the way to the surface of her blooming cheek. But steadily and sturdily her young eyes looked out at her fate.

"I won't die," said the well girl, with an indication part of onset and common sense, and I will find a way to support my father's family—kiss me, mamma, and take the money.

"It will go towards the grocer's bill, said Mrs. Rollinstall sorrowfully. "But oh, I hate it."

Loto and her mother were alone with Sreeny and Lish in the sad and silent house. Slam had gone, weeks since, to his Uncle John's farm, there to wait to be put through. Lern was teaching, making himself useful in haying time, and soon in the autumn term with his work already begun in the academy. Slam was noisy, but he was Slam, and they loved him. It was very lonely. The two women looked into each other's faces bravely but the tears started. What, oh what should they do?

Sreeny came in while they sat there alone in the twilight. Lish, only eight, and told them. The door bell had rung. They had not noticed it, in their absorption and trouble. It was some one at the office door, who wanted to see Loto.

Loto dried her eyes and went in answer to the summons, reluctantly enough. Dash went with her sympathetically. Dash was growing old fast and it was hard for him to move—but he seemed to feel that he was the only man of the family and must look after the ladies.

It was almost dark in the office and Loto could not tell who it was that stood there silently regarding her. A girl, evidently a girl not far from her own age. Her heart leaped for a moment with the insane thought that it might be Fern.

"You don't know me," her visitor said, without approaching her.

"It is so dark," said Loto apologetically. I faintly it was not Fern, nor any of Fern's like.

"I am Letty Blayne, again," the girl said. "I suppose you have forgotten."

"I could *never* forget," cried Loto, impulsively. "How do you do, Letty Blayne? I am glad to see you."

"You would be, said Letty Blayne simply, if I could. I'm as much good by coming as I want to. I came, because I had an idea I might be of a little use—if you'll excuse me. I've heard you were trying to do something to support yourself. I've heard you'd had a discouraging time of it. I—beg your pardon. But I—had something to suggest if I were sure you would not mind."

"*Had* had a discouraging time, said Loto with the tears starting, "and I shall be obliged to you, Letty Bayne, if you can suggest *any thing* at all like me can do. Don't be afraid. I am not silly about it. Tell me! What do you do for a living? How do *you* support yourself?"

Loto looked at this poor, sickly girl with a rising wonder that she had never wondered before how poor girls did live. How did Letty Blayne support herself? And hundreds like her.

"Oh, I am a telegraph operator," said Letty Blayne. Then she paused. The doctor's daughter looked at her visitor silently, through the darkening office.

The two girls listened to each other's heart beats rather than for each other's voices. Loto was startled. Letty was frightened both were sure. What had Letty done. Had she gone too far.

"Did you mean —began Loto slowly.

"Yes," said Letty Blayne, "I did. It's fair pay and clean work, and I know a place I could get a girl taught, I think.

Oh, I knew how miserable you'd be to night when you got home from Brown's Ferry. I knew I was watching. I knew just where you'd come up hard and not see a step before you—"

"It is true," said Loto, choking. "I don't—I can't step."

"If you don't feel as if it were beneath you"—hesitated Letty.

Letty Blayne!" cried Loto, kissing her father's poor patient heartily. "I would be *ashamed* to think *any* honest work beneath a girl as hard up as I am!"

"Very well," said Letty, nodding.

"And I think you, Letty Blayne," said Loto warmly, "and I'll do anything you can help me to."

"Very well, then," said Letty smiling.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a great remedy for rheumatism. It has cured many severe cases.

For Coughs and Colds
Try our "*Pectoral Balsam*" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

The O. R. & N. Co. gave their employes at the shops at The Dalles a week's holiday between Christmas and New Year's.

Pendleton is fast growing cityfied. It now has a board of trade, gymnasium, library association, city council, fire company, water works in process of construction, and other necessary requisites of a city. A building association would now be a good investment.

John Glenger, senior, raised forty-five bushels of corn to the acre on his bottom land on Rhea creek this year. The old gentleman, although living alone, has one of the most productive farms in Morrow county. His red spring wheat grew so rankly this season that he was obliged to cut it for hay, which turned out enormously.

On the 28th inst. Mrs. James Demos, of the Demos family, died at Roseburg. The deceased was taken ill recently in California while the family was making a tour of that state. Shortly after coming to Roseburg she remained bed-fast until her death. The family have given concerts in thirteen states and have been in the business about as many years. Most of the children were born in Oregon, where they gave their first concerts. They have published much excellent music. It is supposed that the family will reorganize immediately and give concerts again.

ALBANY

During the past year $104,400 was expended on new buildings.

Several Linn county horsemen are agitating a horse trot for the fourth of July, 1887, on the old fair grounds, near Albany. If the present proposed arrangement is consummated the races will be between two-year-olds, Linn county bred, and stallions.

BAKER COUNTY

The *East Oregonian* understands that the attorneys for R. C. Israel, indicted for the murder of a man named Cohn at Baker City, will, at the special term of court next week, move for a change of venue either to Union or Umatilla counties. Owing to the strong prejudice against the defendant there in this matter, it is generally believed the change will be made.

LANE COUNTY

The schooner Emma Utter, which went ashore near the mouth of the Siuslaw river on the 18th, is reported to be breaking up. Word was received Sunday that part of the keel and sternpost was gone. She was high and dry at last accounts, with but slight hopes of getting her off. The Emma Utter was a three-masted schooner, built on the Sound and valued at $18,000. She was many years in the bay trade, commanded by Capt. Allen, a skillful navigator and careful master, who was also part owner. She was bound for the Umpqua, and it is said the accident was caused by the loss of her rudder.

THE GRENAWA INDIAN SCHOOL.

Mr. M. A. Thomas, the United States Indian inspector, has been making a thorough examination, and expresses himself well satisfied with the order and management.

Philip Starr, a Snake Indian from Klamath reservation, aged 18 years, having died of consumption, Elder Webb conducted a funeral service, the children behaving with the utmost decorum, paying excellent attention.

The following bids were received for buildings to be erected. Laundry, bath house, brick building for oven, and the completion of the superintendent's office and assistants' Polley, Churchill & Co., $6085; J. F. & T. Beatty, $6145 (omitting brick building); Frank R. Southwick, $6972; C. A. Roberts, $8888. The last named, covering all the buildings embraced in the advertisement, was the lowest and best bid, and was accepted.

CORVALLIS

Gazette. A half-mile race for a purse of $1000 came off at the city hall on Christmas day between Tommy Watson of Victoria, B. C., and Andy Foster of this place. The betting was all in favor of Foster, odds as high as $100 to $20 being offered. The race was for blood, and Watson won it easily, to the great chagrin of Foster's backers. In the evening a skating race for a purse of $250, between Demonin of this place, and Elias Westlake of Victoria, B. C., was won by the former.

Last Wednesday evening, deputy sheriff Dave Osborn allowed Wm. Myers, who was confined in the county jail for selling liquor without license, to go out to fill a bucket with water from a well near the jail. He took the bucket and started out, but forgot to return, and has not been found yet. He left a note in the bucket stating it was mineral water he wanted and that he intended to keep going until he found it. Myers thought it was a pretty good joke, but the sheriff and his deputy fail to appreciate it.

COOS COUNTY

A nine-ton locomotive was brought up by the Arago, to be used on the railroad connecting the Newport bunker with the mine.

James McDonald, working in a tunnel at Newport, was killed on Wednesday of last week by the caving of sand and loose rock. Assistance was rendered almost immediately, and the miners worked with a will to extricate him. It was heart rending in the extreme to hear the poor fellow's cries for help growing fainter and fainter until they finally died away, and he resigned only to be interrupted by the noise of the busy workers who strained every nerve to get him out while life still remained. The effort however, was unsuccessful, and when the body was recovered the unfortunate man was beyond human aid. He leaves a wife and an adopted daughter, aged 8 years. His father, mother, brother and sisters are living at Seattle, W. T. He was a born industrious steady fellow. He was buried by the Knights of Pythias.

JOSEPHINE COUNTY

Rogers & Williamson are fattening 60 head of cattle on their stock ranch. About ten tons of feed per day is required for this immense herd.

The attorneys of William Bennett, convicted of murder in the second degree for the murder of Legore, filed a motion for a new trial, which was denied by Judge Ison Thursday, and it is now said Bennett submits to his fate willingly and will not appeal from the judge's decision.

A few days ago at La Grande a young man named Harry Blake was badly smashed up while uncoupling cars. The cars he was uncoupling were standing, and several other cars got loose and, running down, struck the ones he was between. Both legs were broken. At first it was thought he could not survive but now he is on the road to recovery.

From Dr. J. W. Strange who was in attendance upon court at Union during the trial of Bohner, Tibbetts and Godfrey for the alleged murder of Willis Skiff last July, the *East Oregonian* learns that the evidence brought out by the state was almost the same as that shown at the preliminary examination, and was of a purely circumstantial character. The last seen of Skiff was as he sat upon the porch of the hotel, with Tibbetts leaning upon the back of his chair. Upon this is founded the whole chain of evidence. Blood was found upon the porch, but the chemist who analyzed would not pronounce it human blood, positively. The defense was not strong, as there was nothing to fight. The state failed to make a case, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty." The case was commenced on Monday, the 19th, and continued from day to day, up to and including all of the 30th, making a long and expensive trial.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

"The Mikado" will be put on the stage by Spokane Falls talent on January 6 and 7.

The crew of the wrecked bark Lily Grace, twelve in number, have arrived at Port Townsend.

A miner who had not been shaved for thirty years was operated upon at a Colfax barber shop last week.

An accidental shooting occurred the other day near Port Angeles. Ben Chambers mistook Ben Meagher for a deer, and fired upon him, inflicting a flesh wound in the thigh.

The county auditor of Yakima county received the other day $1250 from the auditor of Kittitas county, being in part the proportion due from the latter in the adjustment of the debt of that county before Kittitas was taken out.

A correspondent of the Walla Walla *Journal*, writing from Alkowa Ferry, says: One more of our Indians, Chief Kamiaken, has gone to the happy lands. He was killed on the evening of the 23d inst. by falling from his horse and breaking his neck. The chief was homeward bound from Texas Ferry, and was under the influence of liquor.

Capt. Hatch, of the Olympic Steam Navigation company has offered to give the use of the Lodwood and the services of the crew for one week in making a channel at Olympia, if the council of that city will construct a wharf. L. C. Ellis, Esq., has made a proposition to build a wharf and make a channel for a less sum if the city will grant him the wharf franchise. Capt. Hatch's offer is estimated to amount to about $1000, free gift.

Over a week ago a man named Ketchum, going after wood near Bedrock springs, on the road from Prosser to Umatilla, says the Walla Walla *Journal*, found

water in their well, at a depth of 320 f will be a day or so yet before the volume flow can be known.

The body of Merrill Blanchard was Seattle for interment Wednesday night, funeral took place from the Episcopal Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

SPOKANE FALLS.

Upward of 250 buildings have been com ed in the city during the past year. A g number will be built next year.

GARFIELD COUNTY.

The members of the Catholic Church been canvassing recently for subscripti start a school and hospital in Pomeroy. have about $2500 left by will, and must $1000 more.

Joseph Jorgensen met the city counc Pomeroy last Thursday and made a propo to put in water works for the city, at twelve hydrants throwing water, two-inch sack, at $1000 a year, for fifteen years. The council passed a resolution asking tors and congressman from Oregon and gate from the territory to secure a bill allowing Pomeroy to levy and collect cial taxes to secure a water supply for fire poses.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The Dayton public schools will open Monday in all their departments. There new cases of diphtheria and the old ones about well.

Wm Abel and his son are in the mount about Clearwater, and are making about per month each trapping

E. L. Eastwood, of Huntsville, went to ranch in Spokane county last summer w load of goods and was to come back in a t time after another load. His wife receive letter from him dated at Spokane Falls, her 9, 1886, since which time she has nothing from him. She is, therefore, very uneasy and any information concer him will be thankfully received. Mrs. Mary Eastwood and her address, Columbia county, Washington Territory.

Pine Grove correspondence Dayton Thursday night about 12 o'clock the mill was discovered to be in flames. Hayes, but too late to save anything building Mr Chastain had just got his mill in perfect running order; that with thousand shingles was a total loss. The ing belonged to Mr. Ornbdorff, the machi appertaining to the sawmill belonged t to Dennis LaGraves. Mr. Chastain's amounts to about $800. Mr. Crenshaw's and LaGraves's about $600; no insurance. fire is supposed to have originated from from the forge, although Mr. Chastain is dent that the fire therein had been all guished, but the wind raised to almost during the night and must have blown a into the sawdust

WALLA WALLA.

Maj Chas. Anderson, who inspected the tary company at Waitsburg Tuesday night ports sixty-two in the organization, and a able interest displayed by members.

Thursday's *Journal* Sheriff Blakely, of lam county arrived from Arlington this ing with James McElrath, wanted here to ewer to an indictment found by the grand two years ago, charging him with killing man named Bush, in a Main street saloon November 13, 1884, one Winfield being jo ed with McElrath. The latter has been a in livery stable at Heppner the past six mo and prior to that time, since the indictment been moving about in the East, being awhile at Chicago Sheriff Bowles learned of his presence at Heppner and there to make the arrest, but McElrath somehow gotten wind of the purpose skipped. A telegram from the sheriff of row county to Blakely resulted in his capture Arlington, where he arrived Tuesday even The prisoner is out on $500 bond.

Journal On Thursday, Justice V. D. L sent sentenced one Thos. Mullin to sixty jail, for vagrancy Mullin has served his ce try In 1864 he enlisted in the Second Ill States artillery and fought through the Fl Seminole war, in the same regiment with late Capt. John H Smith. Later he joined navy, and in 1857 was on a cruise after traders on the African coast. He is said to h performed gallant service during the war of rebellion, and was discharged from the ma Memphis, Tenn, in 1864, for disability. He preserved all his "papers," which show him be entitled to prize money, to a land warr and to a pension—a small fortune in the agr gate. The old sailor has been drifting f number of years, on his behalf E. B. Mc has applied to the department for his due f the government.

RAILROAD NOTES.

Three parties of surveyors will go into field on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road next week.

The Tacoma *Telegraph* claims that the Wi com & Bellingham Bay Railroad company h amended its charter so as to build on to Yaqu The statement should be taken with a grain salt.

Engineer Lewis and party of surveyors are work between Belmont and Colfax looking a route for the Spokane and Palouse extensio They were operating on Dry creek when h heard from and are expected at Colfax daily.

The 4 o'clock system has been adopted on Montana Union railway, beginning on Sund last, and hereafter the time will be compu under that plan. Consequently the Butte tr will leave Helena at 20 minutes past 14 o'clo

The Union Pacific engineers, who have be surveying from Weiser, Idaho, north, have turned to that place, having suspended ope tions on account of deep snow The surv was run as far as Warm Springs, below Sal meadows, and suspended operations for t winter Snow was about fifteen inches d there.

S Coulter & Son are now grading the r way for their proposed logging railroad at head of North bay, in Mason county, W They will at first build two and one-half mi of standard guage road, and it will be extend further as the demand may arise. They w reach good timber about one mile from t water They intend to have the track down the engine on the road at work by the 1st next April, if possible.

Notwithstanding the wintry weather, the R & N Co has twenty-two carpenters at wo on the two bridges near Blue Mountain, one over Dry Creek canyon, 500 feet long, one over Dry Creek canyon The bridge over five bents completed The bridge over Weston road near Blue Mountain, (No. 2) is 550 feet long, is about half done. The bridge Weston, 550 feet long, is also about half co pleted When these bridges are finished t laying of the connecting track will be but work of a few days.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Norman Scott, who came to Oregon in 18 and lived first in Yamhill, and afterwards Polk county, died at Endicott, W. T., Decem 27, aged 60

Mrs Margaret A. Sheets, relict of the l Hon. John Sheets, died at the home of her s in-law, P. B. Johnson, in Walla Walla, Thursday She came across the plains to Wa Walla, and settled on Dry creek in the early t of 1859, where she lived until 1870, when moved with her family to the city

At his home on Pataha flat, December Alfred Vanderly died of brain and heart di eases. Deceased was the father of Ezra Van derly, whose unhappy end is not yet forgotten The old gentleman was an upright and inoffen sive man, and none but the most malicious can the fate of his son, for whom he has never ceas to grieve.

A Prairie City grant county, correspond announces the death of Mrs. Hyde, years of age, and a native of Missouri truth She came to this state in 18 and lived in Douglas county until 18 when she moved to California. Mrs. Hyde w married twice her first husband's name w Kinzey, who dying, left her with seven chi dren, four girls and three boys. Mrs. H. w the mother of three children since her marria to Mr Hyde, viz Henry, Scott and Clarissa Henry and Scott Hyde are living in this pla and Charles Hyde is a lawyer in Baker C Terry Kinzey a son of the deceased, is also resident of this place

IDAHO

It is estimated that Idaho mines produce over $10 000,000 during the year 1886.

George Crane had a delightful family co with his wife at Spokane, on Tuesday, about t little folks and Christmas presents and so f says the Wardner News, through our local te phone The distance between Wardner and Spokane Falls is about eighty or ninety mi set he could hear his wife's voice and hear every word she said as distinctly as if he were sitting with her in the parlor at home. It was perfectly delightful, that is just what really is. Mrs. Thompson, of The Thompson had just returned home from Portland to Sp kane.

Deputy Sheriff D S. Brown arrived in B from Caldwell Wednesday morning, having charge a man named Peter Green, who was charged with assault with intent to commit murder. It appears that the parties of the T station called Bisuk, a short distance from Kuna, were generally on a big spree Christmas eve, and about 2 o'clock Christmas morning Green, and about 2 o'clock Christmas morning Green, who was holding a baby in his arms. The shot wounded the child in the arm and the child. Green was arraigned before a justice in Caldwell, by whom he was fined in the sum of $1000 to await the action of the grand jury. Being unable to give bail, he was sent to jail. The child at last accounts was doing well, although the arm is still paralyzed, and doubts are entertained of its recovery. If the little one should die Green would stand an excellent opportunity of dancing on nothing as a punish ment for murder.

KILLED HIS BROTHER

Tragedy at Miles City—A Woman Dying.

Miles City, Dec. 27.—Probably the most sensational tragedy which has ever occurred in this city took place here yesterday after noon, resulting in the killing of one man and the fatal injury of another. Two well-dressed young men named Frank Smith and Frank Smith arrived from Winnipeg and commenced giving exhibitions of fancy skatings at the rink They were known as the "Smith Brothers" and appeared to be considerable success in their under takings, both being brilliant skaters. Within a few days they received from their father a considerable sum of money as a Christ mas present, and with this they have been drink ing freely, and yesterday afternoon found them on the streets in the height of "Emma, the sister of Frank Smith shot and instantly killed his brother. From the evidence taken thus far, drunken ness seems to be the cause of the dis graceful affair, but considerable mystery still exists as to the cause. After the shooting Frank Smith was promptly arrested and placed in jail, where he procured and drank a quantity of laudanum Medical assistance was at once given, and it was thought that he was out of danger, but although every hope was entertained for his recovery, he has been made during the day to arouse himself, and still remains in a precarious condition The circumstances appear to point that the shooting of Al Smith was unintentional on the part of his brother, and that the shot was in fact intended for Frank Smith, who did the unfortunate named Clara Chase was the cause of the trouble. Joseph Waddingham, a policeman at Fort Bascom, New Mexico

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY

Miles City, Dec. 28.—The testimony before the coroner's jury in the Smith fratricide case was closed to-day, and Smith, who did the shooting, was put upon the stand He testified that he was in the room where his brother was, and began flourishing the gun about when he said that Al Smith said "Be careful, the gun might go off" But disregard ing the admonition, he continued to fool with the gun, clicking the revolver, etc., "and," as the witnesses, "the gun did go off" His brother cried out "You have killed me" and fell with grief, Frank Smith says he lost consciousness of after events.

The jury brought in a very questionable ver dict, to the effect that the shooting was accidental at the hands of Frank Smith, but that the shooting was intentional or premeditated on the part of the deceased. The jury could not pretend to say County Attorney Milburn will make the complaint against Frank Smith to-morrow, and he will be held to await the action of the grand jury upon the charge of manslaughter. It is supposed that Smith's intention was to kill the woman who was lying in bed with a broken leg, but later developments render this questionable.

THE WOMAN DEAD.

The actor in this tragedy, Emma Rich ards, who poisoned herself immediately after the shooting, died early this morning, but made no statement. Her body will be taken Sun day to her relatives. The inquest held over the body resulted in a finding in accordance with the facts, that she died by poison administered by herself.

Frank Smith has been taken to-day that the Smiths are cousins of R. M. Waddingham, the wealthy stockman of Fort Bascom, New Mexico, and manager of the Waddingham cattle com pany, one of the most extensive in the north west.

IN IDAHO

Rush Making for the Great Mineral Belt—Bur rowers in the Field

It is now rumored that the C A N W extension will connect with the C P R R, at Ogden Junction, says the Shoshone *Journal*, and that a branch line will be constructed into Idaho, along Snake river near Shoshone Falls. After the C. & N. W will strike for the great coal belt of Wood river, or continue down the valley of the Snake is not known, but it is also said that one or more lines are already point ing toward Shoshone and Central Idaho The rich mines in the Gold Belt, together with the recent discovery of the lucrative galena de posits in this section are attracting world wide attention It is not generally known but the Union & Rio Grande company has already made a careful survey from near Corinne, on the U. P. R. R., via Raft river and Lower Goose creek to Shoshone Falls, and this line points in a direct route through Shoshone Junction, cross ing the Big Wood river and extending on to the mining camps in the Wood river and Bellevue and Hailey mining districts. The adjacent mining camps The final objective point selected by the engineer make Starrb's Ferry, the point for crossing the Snake, where the road will enter the heart of the Idaho mineral belt. About 100 men have been at work on this enterprise for the past month. This ditch will cover what is known as the Five Mile creek and the Ten Mile bench below this are the great Shoshone falls one of the grandest waterfalls in the world. Parties representing New York capital are now corresponding with local residents in regard to the feasibility of this enterprise by capitalists, who will examine the ditches as an investment to sell to the Eastern market. The Snake river, in this section, is also an enterprise by the set tlers, and from four miles east of Kuna to the mouth of Boise, 750,000 acres The Settler's ditch will probably be the largest body of land are the Boise valley, and thirty farms and as many more have been taken. About one hundred and fifty farms will be opened on the Settler's ditch, New York canal, two by the Oregon Improvement company, and one by the Boise City canal company. The Settler's ditch will cover 50,000 acres. At Emmetts there are two ditches contemplated—one on each side of the river, to be taken out at the mouth of Squaw Creek butte No work has been done on these ditches, except to make preliminary surveys. They will cover from 50,000 to 75,000 acres. Another one is to take water from Boise river, to cover the land on Snake river, some four or five miles west of Boise. Other and smaller ditches will be constructed in different parts of the valley, but the above named are the principal enterprises, and will all be under construction in the near future. All this land will grow clover, alfalfa, timothy, wheat, oats, barley, fruits and vegetables, and is very productive when water is run upon it Here hundreds of families can find homes at the government price for land, and it would not be long after these ditches were completed before all this land would be taken. This part of Idaho has a glorious future before it, and as Boise City is the natural trading point for all this vast country, the building of these canals is of vast importance to the capital city

AT TACOMA.

More about the $50 000 Smelting Works to be Built there.

An agreement was signed yesterday evening says the *Telegraph* of the 24th, between Wm Selover of the smelting firm of Selover & Co of Chicago, and J W Sprague, W. J Thompson, C P Masterson, I W Anderson, W B Black well, F T Olds, W. D Tyler, Allen C Mason and S M. Nolan, all of this city, under which agreement smelting works to cost $50,000 will be built upon the tide flats, the work to be be gun within thirty days.

Mr Selover has been in the city some few days, after having visited Spokane Falls, Seattle and Portland in search of a location for the pro posed works. Although flattering propositions were made to him at all of these places he chose Tacoma for its facilities and prospects.

Selover & Co are the owners of large and valuable properties in the Coeur d'Alenes, which they have left undeveloped until they put up works to reduce the ores Under the contract signed last night, the syndicate of citizens agrees to furnish a site of five acres of land (this on the part of the Tacoma Land company) and fur nish $10,000 upon the completion of the works Selover & Co, on their part, are bound to estab lish the smelting works here for the reduction of gold, silver and lead ores, said works to have a capacity of fifty tons of ore per day, and to cost not less than $50 000, the work upon the erection of which shall be commenced in thirty days The exact location is not determined as yet, further than it will be on the tide flats on the east side of the bay

The citizens, who have subscribed to the en terprise and who know most about it, are very enthusiastic, hailing this as the beginning of the realization of what is to be

EUGENE NOTES

EUGENE, Dec 31

Hon M S Woodcock, of Corvallis, is in the city on business and stops to visit the institute

Eugene invested over $100 000 in permanent improvements last year and will add to that amount the coming season

Mr O Beckwith, one of our highly respected citizens, has been seriously ill for several days with rheumatism of the heart.

The week of prayer will be observed in a proper manner by union services each day in some one of our numerous churches

Mr C M Collier and Miss Nettie McCormack were married last Tuesday evening A host of friends wish them a happy life

Mr H S Simon has gone to San Francisco where he will be married to Miss Anna Adler on the 5th prox They will reside in Eugene

An attempt will be made during the next ses sion of the legislature to have our city charter amended, enlarging our corporation boundaries

The water works are to be completed by the first of May The excavations for the reservoir are complete and a part of the mains have arrived

The holiday trade, though quiet, has been the best enjoyed by our business men for several years, owing to a better class of goods being sought after

The amateur club that produced the cantata of "David, the Shepherd Boy," last Thursday evening, have been invited to reproduce it which will be complied with next Monday even ing

The Christmas will case has been tried before Judge Bean, in Chambers, this week but the decision has been reserved The case will doubt less go to the supreme court upon further appeal no matter which side wins in the circuit court. The contestants obtained a favorable decision from the county court

The State Insurance company succeeded in getting John A Lawrence bound over to await the action of the grand jury on the charge of procuring the burning of his build ing near Junction a few weeks since, but it had to have a second trial, and then his counsel, after two days hard work trying to get answers to questions, waived further examination and gave $1500 bail.

CORVALLIS NOTES.

CORVALLIS, Dec. 30

Miss Bertha Neugass is visiting friends in Sa lem

Mrs H V Gates returned from a visit to her old home in Iowa last Saturday

Mr S P Wilson and wife of Brownsville, are in the city at the residence of Hon J H Lewis

Miss Ella Hirsch of Portland, is spending the holidays with her cousin, Miss Senders, in this city

Dr J R Lee was called to Eugene last week to assist in a difficult surgical operation at that place

The ladies of this city give an entertainment at the city hall to night. The proceeds will be devoted to the Agricultural college fund, which fund is nearly raised

The mask ball given by Valley lodge, K. of P., on Christmas Eve, was a success in every par ticular, and will long be remembered by the many who attended as one of the grandest balls ever given in our city

Mr Wilson Scott of this city, was married to Miss Ella Williams of Philomath, at the resi dence of the bride's parents, on the 27th inst, Rev G W Bennett of this city, officiating The newly-married couple have the congratula tions of their many friends

Edward I Bailey died last Tuesday, aged 1 years He leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss He was buried Thursday from the M E church and the remains were followed to the Odd Fellows' cemetery, where he was laid to rest by a large concourse of friends.

SALEM NOTES.

SALEM Dec 31

Workmen are now engaged in laying down the carpets in the new assembly chamber It is of elegant and appropriate design

The custom of receiving New Year's calls will be very generally observed by the ladies of Salem to-morrow, and their reputation for hos pitality fully sustained

Hon. E P McCornack of this city, went to Eugene City on Tuesday to be present at the wedding of his sister, Miss Nettie McCornack, to Mr Charles M Collier, the ceremony taking place at the residence of the bride's mother

The salvation army has arrived and located their headquarters at the old M E church They have already commenced skirmishing along the lines of the unregenerated, and are laying their plans for an active and energetic campaign.

Hon. W Wehb, state treasurer elect has filed with the governor an additional bond for $ 50,000, making his entire bond $90,000 Six bonds are signed by over forty residents of Umatilla county, where he resided at the time of his election

The New Year addition of the *Statesman* will consist of fourteen pages besides the supple ment or picture of the new bridge across the Willamette river at this point. It will also con tain engravings of the state capitol, the insane asylum, the penitentiary, the county court house and other prominent buildings, and be replete with valuable statistical information

GOLDENDALE NOTES

GOLDENDALE, W T, Dec 31

Scarlet fever, which was so prevalent here, has entirely disappeared

We have about six inches of snow, and it makes sleighing very fair

The Goldendale Telegraph company, organized and incorporated this month to construct a tel egraph line from here to Biggs station, has let the contracts for furnishing poles, digging holes etc The holes are all dug, and the poles are to be delivered by February 1 So by the 15th of February you may expect a telegram from Goldendale and thus we advance

Merchants here are anxious to have the Northern Pacific Express company establish an office here, as Wells, Fargo & Co have given notice that their agency will be discontinued January 1

DISTRICT TEACHERS INSTITUTE.

EUGENE, Dec. 30

The morning session of Tuesday opened with a lecture by the state superintendent. All the counties but one in this judicial district are represented in the institute

J S Sweet, of the Ashland public schools, gave some valuable hints on teaching music

Pres D T Stanley resumed his lecture on school government.

Prof Justice Burnham, of Portland, illus trated some interesting methods of teaching addition.

After recess, Pres. J W. Johnson, D T Stan ley, Profs. Bristow Martin, J R. Kendall, Percy ley, Profs. Bristow Martin, J R. Kendall, Percy Willis, J. S. Sweet, Mrs. G. T. Russell and Mrs. J B Horner, spoke on methods of prohibiting whispering

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

J. S. Sweet spoke at length favoring allowing pupils to report their own irregularities to the teacher

Prof Judkins, of Lane county, allows pupils to converse with each other one minute between recitations

Prof Turnbaun thinks irregularities in whi pering are but the outgrowth of irregularities in the teacher's work in general

F Rigler, of Park school, explained an excel lent method of teaching history and geography

T E Patterson illustrated in several ways the importance of good reading

Mrs G T Russell, of Oakland, read a good paper upon the "Evils of bad methods in teach ing."

Profs. Jewett (of Linn), F F Orton, T I Campbell, W I Vawter, A O Conklin and Miss Coleman and Augusta Patterson discussed, "Re cess, or no recess"

THURSDAY EVENING

Miss Ida Patterson beautifully recited "Long Branch"

Miss Lillian Russell, of Oakland, sang very sweetly, "True Love Return to Me"

J R. Kendall, of Douglas county, then read an ably written paper on the relative value of the "Studies of Language and Mathematics.

Mrs George Dorris, of Astoria, and Mrs S W Condon sung, "A Hymn at the Night."

J R. Horner, principal of the Roseburg pub lic school, read a paper on "The Teacher and his Work"

Miss Lillian Russell then sang "Sweet Star light."

Prof T F Campbell lectured on the "Do main of Education"

UTAH

A SPECULATOR AND A BRUTE

Butte special to the Helena *Independent* R J McCarthy, a telegraph operator, skipped out of Ogden on Thursday last, leaving the body of the woman he had represented as his wife for eighteen months past, unburied The woman was ill several weeks It now transpires that she was the wife of F Cambless, fuel agent of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company The unfaithful wife stole $2,000 of her husband's money and ran away with McCarthy, upon which the paramour "cut a wide swath," among other things taking a trip to the national capital, Mrs. C accompanying Mr Cambless hearing of his wife's desertion and death, went to Ogden and gave her a decent burial. McCar thy filled positions at Ogden, Pocatello and Hot Springs. He resided in Washington two years ago, and represented a number of southern papers as telegraph correspondent.

MINING NOTES

It is reported that Okanugon Smith has bonded sixteen of his claims in the Okanagon and British Columbia mining districts for $1 0,000

Lewiston *News* Mr George R. Pomeroy an old timer in these parts, visited his niece Mrs C H Adams, the latter part of the week Mr P is extensively identified in the mining inter ests of Pine valley, Oregon, and is now on his way to Portland to complete the sale of the "Last Johnson," a lode discovered by Mr Powers in 1863. Portland parties have bought the mine for $40 000 cash He is also one of the owners of the 20-stamp quartz mill at Cornucopia, at the head of Pine creek

MONTANA

About 5 o'clock Christmas morning a woman known as Lottie Wiley was shot in the arm and in the breast by a man named Frank Bennett, at Missoula. She will recover.

The young wife of Tom Cruse, the million aire miner of Montana, died at Helena last Monday She was married about eighteen months ago, and gave birth to a daughter two days before her death

THE FRENCH CROWN JEWELS

Efforts for their Purchase—Mrs Mackay's Peerless Sapphires

Chicago Herald's Paris Letter

Speaking of the legitimate hope only asso ciation that is formed among the partisans of royalty in France, which has the object of pur chasing the crown jewels which are shortly to be offered for sale, with the intent to preserve them in safe keeping till the restoration of the mona chy or empire as the case may be. There never was a moment but on that that was much more abound than this, in view of the perfectly common place character of the trinkets which are to be disposed of All the unique gems, including the Regent and the Pitt rin diamonds, and the few really artistic pieces of the collection, are to be preserved The remainder, valued at about $2,500,000, com prises a number of very handsome but perfectly ordinary sets of precious stones, which could be got up at a month's notice by any one of the leading jewelers of Paris And I do not think that any future queen of France would like to as sume the famous girdle of the Empress Eu genie, stripped from that worn by the representa tive of the Princess Aika in the fairy spectacle of "Ko Bicho au Bois" or the necklace formed of a network of gold chains and great pear shaped imitation pearls which she once wore when representing a Venetian Dogaress in a ball costume. It was not exactly the thing for an empress to deck herself with imitation jewels, but Eugenie was always more extravagant than imperial Her necklace of pearls, the wedding gift to her of the emperor, had an odd series of vicissitudes It was orig inally made for the fall of the empire, to Mme Rouard, then, after the death of that personage, it fell into the hands of a dealer in second hand wares, who vainly offered it for some time at the price of $10,000 and it was finally broken up and disposed of, string by string, among the Parisian jewelers In the world of Parisian fashion the Princess Anna Murat, Duchess de Mouchy, is said to possess the finest collection of ornaments, the Viscountess de Courval owns the largest and finest and purest diamonds, and the Duchess of Biscaccia the most curious collec tion of uncut gems.

The eulogies of the peerless sapphires of Mrs Mackay have been so often written and uttered that they need nothing more than a mere men tion here Mrs Mackay also possesses three arge rubies of great beauty and historical inter est. They are known to connoisseurs by the name of "The Drops of Pure Blood," and were brought from Spain to France by Maria Ther esa, wife of Louis XIV, of whose wedding ornaments they formed a part. They are of a most beautiful rich hue, but through the center of each stone runs a narrow, wavering, bluish stain like a thread of pale blue mist from which their curious name was probably derived From their perfect matching in size and color it is pro able that they were originally worn as pendants to a bracelet or necklace clasp In their present form they are set two as ear rings and the third as a ring Mrs Mackay's pearl necklaces are unique in beauty and are not to be paralleled outside of the jewel cas kets of royalty One accompaniment of three set of pearls, perfect in form and matching pre cisely, each pearl being the size of a large huckleberry Baucheron, the great Parisian jeweler, was three years in collecting the pearls it at compose it The other necklace is a string of graduated pearls the center one equalling in size a good sized cherry But the fair owner of all these splendors cares less about them and wears them less often than can well be comprehended by a sister woman She was offered at one time the immense and most beau tiful yellow diamond, known as the "Star of South Africa," before it was finally disposed of to the Shah of Persia, but refused to purchase it And only her most intimate friends ever guessed that the reason of this refusal was the magnitude of the sums which at that epoch she had dedicated to the charitable works which form the great happiness of her life

Washington's New Disease

Washington Letter in New York World

As the president occupies the highest position of all, it naturally requires the strongest head to stand easily in that pinnacle and retain one's clear ness of vision and normal condition of head Only the great presidents, the men who have a place in history, have been able to retain their simplicity of character and naturalness under the artificial stimulus of the life at the White house

A president cleveland had the repute of being a strong man when he went into the White house, but he shows signs of succumbing to the terri ble disease of the swelled head If this does not be true, would he not consult more with the leaders of his party? Would he not occasionally cease to regard his cabinet as seven confidential clerks? Would he not cease to regard criticism of himself and his administration by the leading democratic papers of the country as having some better motive than disappointed personal am bition? The Cleveland of 1880 was a humble torch bearer in a Hancock parade in Buffalo To rise in the time he has to the position he now occupies is sufficient to turn a stronger head than his Still, the president has the reputation for common sense May I not tell him in time that the flattery constantly poured in his ear by interested courtiers is not good for his head The wholesome tonic of occasional truth should be welcomed joyfully by him The president has yet two years to inaugurate more great reforms and to make a record of his ad ministration If he will only place himself in close relations with the leaders of his party he may yet accomplish something So long as the president rages at any personal criticism and has no relations with the experienced leaders of his own party, nothing can be said or done to change the situation The awful awakening to a realizing sense of the situation will come, of course, when the flatterers and parasites of to day all passed over to the next heir of power—but then it will be too late.

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL.

F Smith & W Farmington H Young Dakota
G B Harvey Chicago W O Yulla do
W Johnson Vancouver B O Yulla, do
A Jacobson, Wyoming B Petty do
J Nelson, do F Green, do
M Mason Wisconsin H Green do
J B Healy & fm Montan W H Paine Ohio
G Miller Idaho M M Patterson Watson
H Stern Salem D C Hicks St Paul
H Wagner Vancouver H Fry Walla Walla
H W Rugg Baker City F Cole Kalama
Mrs J Howell, LaCamas R W Wallace Ashland
Mrs C Sutherland St Paul J Wade do
F O Brien Omaha T Tottle do
Thos Davis St Paul H T Ainsley Chicago
J Jackson do P D Harvey do
C Cole Omaha D S Fobin do
D J Quigley New York F Henderson & fm Iowa
C Hinckley do C F Tomas do
Chas Ward Denver M Dollard St John
P S Stillwell do C F Haines, Astoria

ST CHARLES

M Fick Sampsons Bay D W Bush Mt Coffin
Rev Luke Washougal Thomas & Co per St Helens
Fred Peterson Oswego M Neil City
B M Turner City D Wood & wf Dalles
D F Montente Albany W S White Oregon City
H Scherpmeyer Heppner Mrs Buckhart Maple Dell
O Schaffer Oregon City E G Hanna Moscow
I M Wardd family Hunt Mrs Wingate Dalles
ington Jas Mcf ane, Lafayette
A A Robinson Buffalo Mrs Huston do
C Blakesly do E M Fellows Kalama
J D Hawes Hillsboro

ESMOND

L B Hinds Walla Walla C D Rand Victoria
T D Woolley New York R W Thompton Albany
Dr A J Frost, Portland J Hughes Dayton
R H Hofinger Champoeg O Stingley Helena
Mr Beamount & wife Mrs Wingate Dalles
Cascades Jas Mcf ane, Lafayette
D Rivers Vancouver W S Huston do
H Phillips Astoria E M Fellows Kalama
Jno Freeman & wf Eugene B Daily Chehalis
J O Shutts & wf Tacoma J Bunneville
L Jessop Eugene G W Hunt Corvallis

HOLTON

M J McMahon California J P Wager Lendleton
N H McKay, Stayton A Frichman, San Fran
Mrs William Indiana M Friedman do
B C Norell Albany P Woodruff do
W J Price Scio J S Devine Salem
W W Dodd do F Ford do
M McKay Cascades B B Reed Oysterville
R W Hill Salem Geo B Green Mt Tabor
J Clarke Dalles W J Sewell do

The New Jersey Senatorship.

Washington Special Dec 31

The control of the next senate by the republi cans may hinge upon the senatorial election in New Jersey, and there is still a strong element of doubt surrounding that. All depends upon of the organization of the New Jersey house There are seventeen contests The republicans have one seat to gain and the democrats two The two labor candidates hold the balance of power One of them has always been a republican, and both are said to be square men, who would rather vote for Sewell's re-election than be a party to any underhanded trick to control the nomination The republicans, meanwhile, propose to postpone the organization of the house until fall, if necessary

Extreme Next Once More.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

The New York organ of prohibition the *Voice*, denounces "the iniquitous Dow law of Ohio, which taxes the saloons But the *Voice* is excelled in this by the Ohio saloon keepers, who are paying their tax of $2,000,000 under protest, and have resolved to carry their case to the higher courts

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM For the Lungs

Cures Coughs, Colds, Pneumonia, Con sumption, Bronchial Difficulties, Bron chitis, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, and all Diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night sweats and the tightness across the chest which accompany it. CON SUMPTION is not an incurable mal ady. HALL'S BALSAM will cure you, even though professional aid fails. Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. JOHN F. HENEY & CO., New York.

Write for Illuminated Book.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

Willamette Steamboat Co's Str s

MULTNOMAH and CATTLOIE Capt W H Pope Portland Salem and Independence Thurs Portland Salem and Independence Thurs day and Saturday at 6 A M Landing at Alder st dock Connects with Vancouver Fish Packet landing LaCamas Wash and Vancouver Landing Cate Horn

Vancouver Transportation Co. s

STRS LURLINE of VANCOUVER,

Capt. Jas T Gray, leave Portland at 8 P M. and Van couver at 8 A M daily Sundays excepted. Portfreight and passage apply on board at foot of Morrison street.

TOWING between 10 A. M. and 2 P M.

ASTORIA TO GRAY'S HARBOR

STEAMER "GEN. MILES"

Will Leave Astoria for Gray's Harbor 1st and 15th each month.

Fare including meals $5 00
Berths extra 1 00 to 2 00
For charter on terms more favorable than any other line apply to H D GRAY Agt Astoria Or

North Yamhill and Tillamook Route!

COMMENCING JANUARY 1 WILL [illegible] Portland [illegible] Yamhill [illegible] first [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] passengers through in the most expeditious manner possible Address

TILLAMOOK STAGE COMP'Y,

North Yamhill, Or.

Str. "Santa Maria"

Will leave alternately from Yaquina with the Yaquina City for San Francisco

Sailings about Every 5 Days

For Astoria---Fast Time.

STR. TELEPHONE

Leaves Ash-st dock TUESDAY and THURS DAY A M Sundays 5 P M Connects at Kalama Monday Wednesday and Friday at 6 A M Connections at Kalama to Sound and Inland R R's with the Oregon Mills Pacific Coast Co's Steamers at Portland with O R & N and Westside Trains, Vancouver and Oregon City boats, and Eastern bound trains.

E A SEELY Agent Portland
U B SCOTT Pres't Telephone No 351

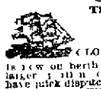
CHANGE OF TIME

COMMENCING MONDAY MAY 18 STEAMER Lurline will leave Oregon City (N A M Landing) for Portland daily at 7 A M

A B GRAHAM Agent

FROM NEW YORK FOR PORTLAND, OR., DIRECT.

The Favorite A1 Clipper Ship



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CLOVER Master

Is now on berth for Portland Or and will have quick dispatch Apply to SUTTON & CO 52 South St N Y SUTTON & BEERS, Agents, 16 Nor't Front St, Portland Or Apr1

MARKETS

A. B. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET,

Wholesale Butcher and Packer

Special attention paid to supplying ships. Highest cash price paid for all kinds of fat stock

O'SHEA BROS.,

Wholesale Butchers & Packers And Retail Dealers in all kinds of Meats. Special attention given to supplying ships. Stalls 52, 53 and 54 Central Market, Portland

W. W. SPAULDING

(Successor to J S Keller & Co)

CORNER FIRST AND MADISON STS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fresh and Cured Meats

PACIFIC MARKET.

H. H. SPAULDING. THOS. PAPWORTH

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH

BUTCHERS AND PACKERS, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MEATS

Corner Third and Ash Streets.

BANKS.

Merchants National Bank

PORTLAND OR.

TRANSACTS GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

President JAMES STEEL
Vice President W C JOHNSON
Cashier L A MAGEE

ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT available through out the United States.

SELLS SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER on San Francisco and New York.

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

The Dundee Mortgage & Trust Investment Co., L'd.

Capital Authorized $5,000,000
Capital Subscribed 4,000,000

Head Office 12 Panmure street, Dundee, Scotland.

Local Directors in Portland

DONALD MALLEAY Esq, B BALLIN Esq

Money to Lend on improved Farming Lands in Or egon and Washington Territory and on Improved Portland City Property No commissions. Full in formation may be obtained on application to

HUGH ROGER.

40 Second street, cor Ash

Ainsworth National Bank

OF PORTLAND—cor. Third and Oak.

L. L. HAWKINS, W. K. SMITH, J. F. MARSHALL President, Vice President, Cashier

U S Depositary and Financial Agent.

TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Exchange bought and sold on all the principal cities in Europe Also cable transfers Telegraphic Transfer of Money and Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points Highest market rates on Hongkong Exchange.

Safe Deposit Department connected with the Bank Safes Rented on easy terms

Commercial National Bank

OF PORTLAND.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

President D P THOMPSON
Vice President R M WADE
Cashier R L DURHAM
Assistant Cashier H C WORTMAN

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANS FER sold on New York Boston, Chicago Omaha St Paul San Francisco and all principal places throughout the northwest

EXCHANGE sold on principal cities in Europe and on Hong Kong

Collections Receive Prompt Attention.

Bank of British Columbia.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid-up Capital $1,250,000
Reserve Fund 400,000

Head Office, 32 Cornhill, London.

Branches—Portland, San Francisco, Victoria, This bank transacts a general banking and Exchange business. Loans made; bills Discounted and Commercial Credits granted. Deposits received on current account, subject to check, also on special certificate.

FREDK TOWNSEND Manager.

VAN B DELASHMUTT, JUDGE W W THAYER President, Vice-President
SAM J GORMAN Cashier.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

Transacts a General Banking Business, allows interest on deposits as follows

On 3 months certificates 3 per cent.
On 6 months certificates 4 per cent.
On 12 months certificates 5 per cent.

Directors:

Judge W W Thayer, H. W Scott,
Judge E D Shattuck, H. W Monastes,
Sylvester Farrell, Dr W H Saylor
Hon. Richard Williams, Dr H J Barber,
Jas B Delashmutt, L F Powers,
C H Dodd.

Ladd & Tilton, Bankers,

Transact a General Banking Business.

INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

COLLECTIONS made at all points on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

SIGHT EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver Omaha, San Francisco, and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.

EXCHANGE sold on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hongkong.

THE

Portland National Bank.

Transacts a General Banking Business.

ACCOUNTS kept subject to check.

SELLS EXCHANGE on San Francisco and New York

MAKES COLLECTIONS on favorable terms.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

WILLIAM REID President
IRA BRIGGS INGALLS Vice President
O F SHERMAN Cashier

London and San Francisco Bank.

LIMITED.

Capital and Reserve $2,500,000

Head Office, 22 Old Broad st., London.

This Bank transacts a General Banking and Exchange business, makes loans, discounts bills, and fa cilitates commercial and travellers' credits, available in any city in the world.

Portland Branch, 68 First St.

W MACKINTOSH, Manager.

FRANK DEKUM President. | W. K. SMITH Vice Pres't.

WASHINGTON.

Another Plan to Dispose of the Surplus Revenue.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION.

Congressional Forecast—Mrs. Logan as her Husband's Successor—Numerous Expressions of Sympathy Received by Her.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Congressman Scott, according to the *Tribune's* Washington correspondent, proposes, at the first opportunity, to introduce a bill in the house providing for the distribution of the surplus revenue. He proposes that the secretary of the treasury shall be authorized, with the president's approval, to deposit, from time to time, in national banks in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Galveston, Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Paul and San Francisco, any surplus money in the treasury not required to meet the immediate maturing obligations of the government, these deposits to draw not less than 2 per cent. per year The deposits are to remain subject to call, and be a first lien upon all assets of such banks, except outstanding national bank notes. The proposed bill is to become operative only after all 5 per cent. extended bonds are called in, and is to remain in force until January 1, 1889. Mr Scott thinks that all extended 4 per cent. bonds will be called in by October next, and that the estimated surplus for the year ending June 30, 1887, will be $70,000,000 or $100,000,000. He says "My bill is simply intended to provide for any temporary contingency that may arise before congress can reduce taxation, and thus relieve the treasury of this annual accumulation of $100,000,000 more than the government requires."

MRS. LOGAN AS HER HUSBAND'S SUCCESSOR

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.—The *Examiner's* Washington special says Should the fruitful complexities of Illinois politics result in an other deadlock for the senatorship, there appears to be a chance that Gen Logan's success nor may be a woman. Such is at least being inquired into. In answer to a correspondent to day as to whether Mrs. Logan might not legally be elected to the senate, the *Post* has prepared the following "There is no express constitutional prohibition of such an election and such service, nothing but tradition, precedence and influence could be quoted against it If the legislature of Illinois should elect Mrs Logan to the senate, that body would undoubtedly admit her as a member The presence of a woman in the senate would be an interesting event. Mrs Logan possesses so wide a knowledge of public affairs, such extensive acquaintance with public men, such readiness and force of expression, such positiveness of purpose, and such shrewdness that she would assume at once a position entitled to high respect. The *Post*, however, does not believe that a necessity for such action by the Illinois legislature will arise

CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST

CHICAGO, Jan. 1—The *Tribune's* Washington special says Speaker Carlisle is reported as saying that there will not be any tariff legislation this winter Beyond the passage of appropriation bills the speaker does not think much will be done. "The house," he said, "will undoubtedly ratify the interstate commerce proposition as soon as it reaches it. The sentiment of the house is overwhelmingly in favor of establishing a principle of government regulation of railroad traffic. They will take this bill as the best that can at present be obtained. As a recognition of this principle they will try for some thing better next time The Pacific railroad funding bill is a special order, but there are so many others ahead of it that I do not believe that it can be reached The agricultural committee at present has control of most of the house's time for the balance of the session Propositions from the ways and means committee or from various committees having charge of appropriation bills alone can crowd it back.'

A BURGLAR QUIETLY CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—A bold robbery was perpetrated at the residence of Don Domingo Gand, Chilian minister, last night. The burglar was F. B Silva, a Brazilian, who had formerly been employed in the household. About a month ago Silva was discharged under suspicion and went to New York He returned last night, entered the house of his former employer and stole a sum of money and $7500 worth of jewelry and other valuables. The thief was arrested this morning while boarding a train for New York, and the valuables recovered

OGLESBY NOT A CANDIDATE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—The *Star* this evening says. Last night Gov Oglesby of Illinois, who came here to attend the funeral of the late Senator Logan, in conversation with several leading citizens of that state, declared most positively and unequivocally that he would not be a candidate for the senate in the senate made vacant by Gen. Logan's death. He reiterated his formerly expressed intention of retiring to private life at the end of his term as governor. Representative Cannon leaves for Illinois to night.

BANK EXAMINER APPOINTED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1—V P Snyder, deputy comptroller of currency, has been appointed examiner of national banks at New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, in place of Scribe, who has heretofore held that position

NEW YEAR'S AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The President's Reception to the Public Yesterday—The Toilets of the Ladies.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—A disagreeable day ushered in the new year. A cold, drizzling rain was falling, the sky was dark and the streets deep with slush. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, however, the day was generally observed by the suspension of business and by social calling Before noon the rain ceased and the day brightened somewhat.

At the White house all the preparations for the public reception were completed last night. There was no special effort made to secure decorative effects, and flowers and palms constituted the only embellishments of the interior. The hallways and the east room were in their usual New Year's attire The blue parlor, where the reception took place, was lavishly decorated with cut flowers and nodding palms. The Marine band was stationed in the main hall and discoursed strains of popular music during the ceremonies. A few minutes after 11 o'clock the presidential party passed into the blue parlor. President Cleveland led the party, with Mrs. Manning on his arm. He was in full dress and walked without perceptible hindrance, although his gait was slow. The president looked uncommonly well, considering his recent illness Although there were a few lines of suffering apparent in his face, his color was good and he seemed to be in good spirits. Following the president came Secretary Bayard and Mrs Cleveland, Secretary Manning and Mr Endicott, Secretary Endicott and Mrs. Vilas, Postmaster General Vilas and Secretary Whitney, Col. Lamont and Lieut. Duval of the navy

The toilets of the ladies were displayed to great advantage in the refulgence of light from the great gilt and crystal chandeliers and candelabra in the blue parlor, and it was generally remarked that they were marvels of beauty and good taste.

Mrs. Cleveland wore a pompadour dress of pink faille francaise silk, plain front, with mallines lace, and train of the same color, satin and silk striped, and embroidered with rosebuds The neck was cut square in front, and rather high with a point in the back She wore ten button sleeve gloves Her only ornament was a diamond necklace, which was a wedding present from her husband She wore but a single rosebud

Mrs Manning wore a decorated lotf of satin and lace, front of yellow satin, trimmed with duchesse and point lace in panels at the sides.

Mrs. Endicott wore a light colored brocade in set with red, with court train, scalloped over red velvet, and red velvet across over white lace flounces.

Mrs. Vilas's dress was a pink velvet, with court train, over a garnet pink moire, veined with petted net and coverage was cut in the neck, and with the usual square shaped pendant front aside.

Just beyond the line of chairs and stands in the rear of the reception party were a number of ladies, families of cabinet officers and others, and there all were at rest Upon the arrival of the families of the diplomatic representation with acquaintances of the latter slipped out of line to join the ladies in their respects to the presidential party Among them were Miss Endicott, Miss Nell Vilas, Mrs. L. Q. C. Lamar, jr., Miss Josephine and Miss Hoyne of Chicago, a guest of Mrs Vilas, and Miss Mary Manning.

Although the dean of the diplomatic corps were the conventional suit, most of the foreign representatives were attired in full uniform, the group representing a brilliant display of gold lace and clothes of gay hues

Next came the justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of claims, district judiciary and district commissioners.

The attendance of senators and representatives was rather below the average New Year's day at the White house. Most legislators were accompanied by their wives and ladies of their household.

At noon officers of the army and navy, numbering about 250, were received. The naval contingent was headed by Rear Admirals Quackenbush and Brosby, and Lieut. Gen. Sherman headed the army section.

Then came the regents of the Smithsonian Institute, commissioner of agriculture and civil service commission. Immediately following were assistant secretaries and heads of bureaus, the different executive departments, and following the department officials came about forty of the oldest inhabitants and twenty-five Mexican war veterans.

Gen Lucius Fairchild, of Wisconsin, had 600 or 700 of the G A R, which included many visitors from out of town organizations

The Union Veteran corps was the last of the organized bodies in line, and after they had paid their respects the general public was admitted and passed through the blue room, thence through the east parlor and from the executive mansion

At half past 1 the ladies assisting in the reception were compelled to leave the White house to receive their friends at their homes, and Mrs Cleveland remained without assistance beside the president.

It is estimated that seven or eight thousand people attended the reception. The president stood without assistance of any kind, although he showed signs of weariness toward the close It appears that he was not unduly distressed, and he is resting comfortably to-night Mrs Cleveland was also much fatigued, but showed no signs of discomfort during the reception, and shook hands with the same cheery smile with the last person in the long line

SYMPATHY FOR MRS. LOGAN

Sentiments of Sorrow Received from Many Prominent People

WASHINGTON, Jan 1—Indescribably tender are the sentiments which have come to Mrs Logan in these first lagging hours of her widowhood, and which are still coming, in notes and letters from personal friends of her husband and herself, in all walks of life and from all parts of the land Following are a few of those earliest received

EXECUTIVE MANSION WASHINGTON

My Dear Mrs Logan We are greatly moved to hear the terrible grief which has come to you so deeply Words are but poor comforters in trouble like this but we wish you to know that our hearts are filled with the deepest sympathy for you My husband will be ill in bed I pray me most earnestly in my message of condolence and I ask me to say added to his own my fervent affection and love for you and the dear Lord and esteemed friend In deepest sympathy Your friend

FRANCES F CLEVELAND

MENTOR Ohio

Dear Mrs Logan. How shocked and saddened I am to read of your great sorrow, and of the national loss In deepest sympathy I am quite sincerely yours JAMES A GARFIELD

LOWOOD Jan 1

My Dear Mrs Logan—In such poor measure as could a medium will convey may permit me to express to you my heartfelt sympathy in the affliction which is yours Your friends whose names are legion and among whom I do not a place will approach you nearer than I may in this sorrowful hour but believe me the thoughts of none I know you with more profound or more respectful sympathy than mine I am dear Mrs Logan yours very truly

CATHERINE CHASE

WASHINGTON Jan 1

My Dear Mrs Logan—Only a wife can realize the agony with which you look to day upon your beloved dead and only a wife can offer you all the sympathy that woman's heart can hold

MRS D W VOORHEES

HEADQUARTERS R E LEE CAMP No 1 CONFEDERATE VETERANS RICHMOND VA Dec 30 '86

Dear Madam—In this sad hour you have the hearty sympathy of those who in peace and in battled with their might against the cause you so nobly and whose memory will live with us because of the kindly heart and open hand with it prompted. Our rank and file for our helpless comrades in their need Your most obedient servant

JOHN MUNFORD Commander

ARTHUR A BENDER Adjutant

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS

WASHINGTON Jan 1—Capt Geo F Lemon, of this city, to-day received the following additional subscriptions to the fund for Mrs Logan Judge Henry Hilton, of New York, $2000 Messrs. Whitelaw Reid, D O Mills and C P Huntington, of New York, $1000 each, C L Magee, of Pittsburg, $200 John A. King, of New York, $100, making a total of about $40,000

Mrs Logan received to-day from Wm. Penn Nixon, manager of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the sum of $6500, which is the result of the first day's subscription in Chicago The checks were all made payable to Mrs Logan's own order, it being the wish of the subscribers that the money should not be placed in trust

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO NOT PROGRESSIVE

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1—The county grand jury yesterday submitted their report to Judge Hunt of the superior court. It highly commends the public officers and the way in which the public institutions generally have been managed Of the streets, however, it says "We find the streets and sewers of our city in a deplorable condition. We can find no remedy unless for the present law, and therefore urgently call the attention of the board of freeholders now in session to this most important subject, for prompt relief" It also calls attention to the lack of proper public school accommodations as follows "We made a thorough examination into the public school accommodations in this city by personally visiting and investigating some forty six school buildings, of which number twenty-two may be passed over without saying more than the same were overcrowded, some were with dilapidated yards, with rotten and decayed planking, some with insufficient and dangerous exits, especially the Lincoln primary, while all were sadly in need of painting If the remaining twenty four buildings visited, fifteen showed marks of neglect to justify the apprehension of injury to the health of pupils, and the remaining nine we consider no better than contrivances that should not be expected to be met with later than pioneer days"

THE O R & N LEASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 1—The transfer of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's line by lease to the Union Pacific company to go into effect to day is regarded by local railroad men as one of great importance to San Francisco, the effect of which will be to divert a great deal of traffic to the north via the new line, that would otherwise come to this city It is also stated that the Northern Pacific will compete for slow freight traffic from the East to San Francisco, re-shipping it by steamer at Portland Should travel warrant it, the steamers now plying between here and Portland will be run oftener, in order to give close connection for passenger traffic. Tickets are now on sale over the new line

THE DECEMBER RAINFALL

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 1—A special bulletin issued by the signal service for December, shows the rainfall during the month to be below average in California from one to three inches, being most deficient on the coast line The rainfall for the season has been from three to five inches below average in the Sacramento valley, from one to three inches in the San Joaquin valley, and from one to four in the Santa Clara and Salinas valleys What rain has fallen came in gentle showers and its benefit was entirely absorbed The temperature has been distributed in number more than one to three degrees, increasing from south to north

DEATH BY ACCIDENT

SAN BUENAVENTURA Jan 1—Col J D Hynes, ate grand master of the masons of California, and ex superior judge of this county was thrown from his wagon while returning home from Ventura on the night of Dec 1 the axle of the horses hoof causing a search to be instituted, with the result that his dead body was discovered this morning about three miles from the place of the accident, underneath a bluff about thirty feet high He had evidently been struggling in the fall for in the wagon and had wandered about in the field over the bluff

GOVERNMENT BUSTER

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 1 The Union Iron Works company have signed a contract for the construction of the cruiser Charleston The government has been secured by this company in the sum of $1,020, being one fifth of the total price of the cruiser Work has been started on the hull which will be built in a few days

THE IN CHEW DISPATCH

SAN JOSE, Jan 1 Dates were received from Inchew [illegible] It was authorized by the viceroy with full [illegible] by the emperor to will be [illegible] of Foochow

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 1—Capt Thomas Mills, of the steamer Mill's [illegible] Lincoln, arrived with [illegible] days, was [illegible] by the natives.

CALENDAR CALENDAR

[illegible]

KANSAS CITY, Jan 1—One of [illegible] was passed under arrest to-day, [illegible] hearing May 6th next, in charges of receiving money and valuables obtained in the Adams express robbery

NEGRO MURDER

NEW YORK, Jan. 1—Eugene Carter, colored, has been living at No. 93 West Third street with a white woman. This morning another negro named Taylor went to possess the white prize. He struck Carter in the head with a slab of marble, and Carter died to-night.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

Emperor William Eighty Years in the German Army.

THE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED.

The Increasing Power of the French Speaking Element in Canada Creating a Feeling of Great Alarm

BERLIN, Jan 1—Emperor William celebrated the eightieth anniversary of his entrance into the Prussian army by receiving all his commanding generals, headed by the Crown Prince Frederick William The crown prince addressed the emperor as follows "The army celebrates, with your majesty, the day upon which, eighty years ago, you entered the army On several occasions we have been fortunate in being before our chief in war to thank him for leading us through severe struggles to glorious victories To-day, however, your majesty can look back upon sixteen years which have been richly blessed by peace—years above all dedicated to undisturbed development and strengthening of an empire which was only established after long waiting and struggling The work of peace succeeded because your majesty a competent and active leadership raised the capability of the army to that state of perfection of which every German soldier is justly proud The Prussian principle that no difference exists between the people and the army, because both are always ready to defend their country, has, by your majesty's care, become the property of the whole German nation In this natural *esprit de corps* lies our greatest security for the maintenance of peace May I then again tell your majesty that our strong and united nation is grateful love and faithfulness, always lead for sacrifices, trusts in its emperor and leader in war, looks with joyful confidence upon him as the protector of peace and cherishes the wish that God's blessing in fullness may dwell upon him

The emperor, replying, referred to his father who, he said, allowed him to enter the army in the hope that he would experience battle sometime Russia then started Prussian hatred permitted him to succeed such happy times in the fullest measure These better days were especially due to the successes of the army

Here the emperor, much moved, embraced the crown prince and afterward Gen von Moltke, to whom he spoke in an earnest manner, thanking him for his unparalleled services Finally, turning to the other officers present, he said he hoped to meet them again on the 1st of January, 1888

CANADA

THE FRENCH ELEMENT FEARED

CHICAGO, Jan 1—The *Times* Ottawa (Ont.) special says Great indignation has been aroused throughout the country over the announcement that Sir Adolph Caron, minister of militia, has dismissed Deputy Adjutant General Strathcona and Brigadier Major Maltice, of the Montreal district, both English officers, to replace them with two French Canadian officers of his own class For political reasons, Sir John Macdonald has placed the control of the militia under a French Canadian member of his cabinet, hoping thereby to secure the French vote, in which he has certainly succeeded up to the present time The result has been that as fast as a vacancy occurs, or is made, a French-Canadian has been appointed to fill it, until in proportion to the population, a very large percentage of the entire militia force of the dominion is now composed of officers and men of French Canadian nationality The change is serious that the present policy is being pursued Mr Caron has placed a weapon in the hands of the French speaking element, to be turned against the dominion or the British government when the French population think the time has arrived to strike. The affair has created great excitement, and unless the order for the changes is canceled, Sir John Macdonald will be forced to dismiss Caron from the cabinet

ENGLAND

OSCAR WILDE AS EDITOR

LONDON, Jan 1—Mr Goschen, Lord Hartington, Joseph Chamberlain and Henry James had a long conference to-day The weight of opinion was in favor of Mr Goschen accepting office Goschen thereupon waived all personal distaste and wrote to Lord Salisbury that he would enter the cabinet under certain conditions. He will hold a conference with Salisbury on Monday

COLLIERY ACCIDENT

LONDON, Jan 1—Two miners were killed this morning by the falling of a cage in the colliery in Houghton-le-Spring in Durham

FRANCE

WILL BE READY FOR WAR.

PARIS, Jan 1—M. Goblet, prime minister, received a syndicate of members of the Paris stock exchange yesterday He told them he did not believe that war was imminent France's relations with every power were excellent and the desired nothing but peace "But," he added, "to view the possibility of war calmly, a nation must be powerful enough to protect her rights

GERMANY

WHY THE CABLES ARE HELD

BERLIN Jan 1—The North German *Gazette* attributes the collapse of telegraph communication between England and the continent during the recent storm to the cupidity of the submarine telegraph monopoly It expresses the hope that the English government will secure control of the cables

INDIA

TERRIBLE PANIC AT A FIRE

MADRAS Jan 1—Fire broke out to day in the reserve enclosures at the people's park, as the annual fair was being held A panic ensued, and it is reported that several hundred people were burned or crushed to death

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE WABASH ROAD

ST LOUIS, Jan 1—Receivers Humphrey and Tutt yesterday made a formal release of the lines of the Wabash railway east of the Mississippi river to Judge Cooley, the receiver recently appointed by Judge Gresham

SOUTH AMERICA

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC

VALPARAISO (via Galveston), Jan 1—Telegrams from Buenos Ayres yesterday announce thirty four new cases of cholera and twenty deaths during the past twenty hours

BURMAH

THE BRITISH NEW ADVANCE

LONDON, Jan 1—The latest advices from Mandalay state that the British army of occupation within two miles of the great ruby mines of Burmah

EASTERN NEWS ITEMS

THE NATIONAL [illegible]

NEW YORK, Jan 1—[illegible] of the National [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] Banker Frank R Lawrence and state [illegible] and the principal [illegible] of the American [illegible] Japan, limited will be reorganized by the Union Ocean company upon terms [illegible] agreed upon Respecting new contracts for [illegible] the mail [illegible] service Fletcher, the [illegible] will be [illegible] to carry [illegible] the [illegible] company will [illegible] to carry [illegible] the [illegible] weight of the [illegible] mail [illegible] the [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] has under [illegible] capacity of existing [illegible] Articles of incorporation of the National [illegible] company were [illegible] in Boston [illegible] secretary of state of New Jersey at Trenton [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]